

AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST.

Designed to improve the Farmer, the Planter, and the Gardener.

AGRICULTURE IS THE MOST HEALTHFUL, THE MOST USEFUL, AND THE MOST NOBLE EMPLOYMENT OF MAN.—WASHINGTON.

CONDUCTING EDITOR,
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[NEW SERIES.—NO. 84.]

For Prospectus, Terms, &c.,

SEE LAST PAGE.

EVERY one writing to the Editor or Publishers of this journal will please read "Special Notices," on last page.

ALL letters relating to Editorial matters should be addressed to Mr. ORANGE JUDD, (the Conducting Editor).

Letters inclosing subscriptions and on other business should be directed to ALLEN & Co., Publishers, and also those referring to both departments. Editorial and business matters, if in the same letter, should be on separate sheets.

For the American Agriculturist.

NEW IDEAS IN WHEAT GROWING.

A portion of Grand Island, in the Niagara River, on the west or Canada side, is a stiff, clay, limestone soil—good for wheat. A small farmer there sowed, about 1st of September, 1852, four and three-quarter acres white flint wheat. In August of the succeeding year (1853), he cut the piece, and from its product carried 184½ bushels—60 lbs. to the bushel—merchantable wheat to the mills at Black Rock, and had left 50 bushels of *tailings* or screenings—that is, broken wheat and chaff—making say 234 bushels of product, equal to a fraction over 44 bushels to the acre.

Now, this product is not much to boast of in good wheat land, but what follows is somewhat remarkable. The land on which this wheat grew is an old clearing, and had been skimmed over by squatters for perhaps thirty years, and had yielded various crops of wheat, oats, potatoes, grass, &c., after as poor a fashion of shiftless and lazy cultivation as need be. The man who raised this crop of wheat was a slipshod sort of farmer. He can neither read nor write—of course is no book-farmer. He plowed the land the first time in June, about two inches deep, in furrows eight inches wide. At the second plowing, in August, he plowed it two inches deeper, making the whole depth four inches. The wheat was harrowed in in the usual way, with about six pecks of seed to the acre, after the "Canadian fashion" opposite, to which he was brought up.

The land in Canada, from the mouth of Lake Erie, along the frontier, to Lake Ontario, is mostly of the same kind of soil. It has been cultivated for seventy years past with wheat, barley, oats and grass. But little manure has been used, and that from the barn-yard; and the farmers get good average wheat crops with such plowing and cul-

tivation; and they insist upon it that deeper plowing—for they have tried it—does not answer so well, nor give them so good crops. Can this be so? or was this a *chance crop*? Summer fallowing for wheat is the usual course of wheat raising along the frontier.

As this is contrary to the modern theory of deep plowing and thorough tillage, will you give me a solution for the superiority of this mode of wheat culture. M.

The above was doubtless a "chance crop." The land along the Niagara River, on either side, runs through every variety, from a very stiff clay to an easily-worked clay loam. There are few spots of sandy loam in that vicinity. But though the rocks "*in place*" are limestone, the soil can not be called a limestone soil. Both this and the loose stones mingled with it, are of a very different character from the underlying rock. This soil, sometimes a few inches, and often many feet in thickness, has every appearance of having been deposited upon the surface of the rock, at some former period. So free is it from lime, that we have seen this substance applied with great advantage upon a soil in Niagara County, where solid limestone rock came up to within a few inches of the surface. The gravel and large stones mingled with the soil are all smoothed and rounded, like the pebbles upon the lake or sea shore. Our impression is, that this soil was originally washed by strong currents of water, from what is now the north shore of Lake Ontario, though we may be in error in this particular.

There is, in many localities, a species of *encretitic* limestone—solid masses of petrified animal remains—diffused through the soil, and wherever this is found the soil is naturally fertile. Much of the land referred to by our correspondent contains all the mineral elements necessary to fertility, and in a finely divided state, just fitted for giving a good root-hold to plants. Where the underlying rock comes near the surface, with no intervening bed of impervious clay to prevent natural drainage, the soil is in a most admirable condition for cultivation.

But this is seldom the case. The county is comparatively level, and where the surface soil is a loam, there is generally a bed of clay just below, which prevents the water from sinking downward. The soil also abounds in salts of iron, which exist in a poisonous form—green vitriol (sulphate of iron)—where there is not a free access of air. Clay soils, or those lying upon clay, on account of the constant presence of water,

and the consequent exclusion of air, except in two or three inches of the surface, are charged with this sulphate of iron, and the first attempt at deep plowing is unsuccessful, because this poisonous matter is thrown upon the surface. The better plan is, first use the subsoil plow to stir and admit the air into the lower soil, without bringing it up in contact with the plants; or plow only an inch or two deeper every year, and bring up at each time a small quantity of the poisonous matter to the action of the air and frost, but not enough of it to injure the growing crop. Such lands are benefitted greatly by deep plowing in autumn, and leaving them in high, narrow ridges, exposed to the united action of air and frost during winter. By these means, put in good condition to a depth of ten or twelve inches, such a soil as bore the above "chance crop," and you may calculate upon a *certain* crop, we will hardly venture to predict how large.

We have not hinted at the great benefit to be derived from draining such land, and will only say that, from personal observation, we are confident the farms within 15 miles of Niagara Falls would, on the average, be more than doubled in actual value for cultivation, by a system of thorough draining. Those rich lands yielding a "living" with the present "shallow," "skinning," "slipshod" processes of cultivation, would, under a more intelligent system of deep, thorough tillage, be a source of wealth to the skillful cultivator, far more certain and remunerative than the placers of California.

THE ORANGE MELON.

We are indebted to Mr. C. A. Peabody, for pure seeds of this water-melon. We received seeds last season from another source, and were disappointed in the products. They were undoubtedly hybrid, as the seeds are not of the same color or size as the genuine. The peeling qualities which we looked for were very poorly developed, and the fruit was very small. Mr. Peabody says "this melon is cultivated like the common kinds, but should not be planted near any of the melon tribe, as the pollen will mix to destroy its peeling qualities. When ripe, the skin peels off like an orange, and it may be separated between the lobes, without showing a seed. It is not only a great curiosity, but the most delicious melon ever met with." The hybrids we raised were sweeter than any upon our premises. With the genuine seed, we expect to come up to the full standard of excellence.

EXPERIMENTS IN CULTIVATING POTATOES.

Unless our farmers adopt some method in the cultivation of potatoes superior to that which they have too generally pursued for years past, the crop is likely to become so scarce and high, as to be deemed a luxury rather than a necessary in this country. We hope shortly to give an extended article of our own on this subject. In the meanwhile we copy from the Mark-Lane Express, some highly valuable experiments in the cultivation of the potato, made by T. J. Herepath, Bri-tol, England.

The mineral manures used by him, "according to the directions" of the Mark-Lane Express, in the eighth experiment proved the best. They were composed of—

- 30 lbs. of wood ashes,
- 15 " of calcined bones in fine powder,
- 10 " of gypsum,
- 20 " of common salt,
- 30 " of air-slaked lime, and
- 7 " of nitrate of soda, all well mixed.

To the above he added coal and wood ashes, in quantities which he does not state.

The steep used to soak the seed was one ounce of sulphate of copper (blue vitriol), dissolved in a gallon of water.

If our farmers would plant on recently cleared and burnt-off forest lands, of a dry soil, they would not require ashes, lime, or any other mineral manure. If they have no such land to plant, then plow up a rich old pasture the last of May, or fore part of June, after the grass has got to be four to six inches high. Turn the sod flat over, harrow lengthwise—furrow out two or three inches deep for the rows—and then drop and cover. In furrowing out, be very careful not to disturb the sod. If there be any danger of rot, spread 10 to 20 bushels of wood ashes, as much more of lime per acre, and 5 to 10 bushels of salt if it can be had cheap, on the turned up sod, previous to harrowing.

It will be seen throughout all Mr. Herepath's experiments, that he relies mostly on wood ashes, lime, and salt, to preserve the growing crop from the rot. Unfermented manures, and cold, damp soils are to be avoided, as these are highly favorable to the production of rot. Will our readers please favor us with the details of experiments they may make this year in the cultivation of their potato crop?

1. This year, 1854, I planted a large field with potatoes, and manured them according to your directions, with mineral manure. The sets were well dried, and, when planted, the soil was top-dressed with a compost of lime, salt, and soot. The produce was nearly free from disease, and very fine and well tasted, and very different in character from that of the last two or three years. Potatoes cultivated in an adjoining field, and cultivated with farm-yard manure, were, to some extent, diseased. The roots, when cooked, were not to be compared in flavor to those manured according to your directions.

2. I top-dressed my land with ashes—several tons to the acre. The potatoes before planting were dipped for a short time in a weak solution of blue vitriol. The salt being expensive, I used only about an ounce or two to the gallon. * * * The roots having been allowed to remain for about half-an-hour or so in this liquor, they were manured with lime and salt, mixed together

in the proportions you recommend (two bushels of lime to one of salt), and dung, well rotted. The lime and salt I used at the rate of twenty bushels to the acre. The dung about half the usual quantity. * * *

The crop was very fine, the haulm healthy, and the tubers sound and free from disease, and of capital flavor. Some potatoes, manured only with farm-yard dung (the usual quantity), and without ashes, &c., were affected with the disease, though not so much as in former years. The tubers were not so much as the haulm, but turned out somewhat waxy on boiling.

3. This year I cultivated my potatoes according to your directions. I exposed the seed for some weeks in a warm atmosphere, and thus well dried them before planting. I manured the land with a mixture of lime, salt, and ashes (sown broadcast), using two bushels of lime to one of salt, and incorporating nearly twice the quantity of the ashes of our fire-grates, in which we burn both coal and wood. The crop was excellent, both in quality and quantity. A few of the tubers were diseased, but we had more than an average crop, and the roots were infinitely superior in flavor to those I had manured with nitrogenized manure only; that is to say, with the refuse of my pig-styes and stables.

4. All along this coast (North Devon) the farmers are in the habit of mixing large quantities of sea-sand and shell-sand (saturated with salt water) with the soil of their potato fields, and the crops turn out excellent. Sometimes we manure also with farm-yard manure; but, so far as my own experience goes, I think you are quite right in stating that highly nitrogenized manure is not suited to the potato crop. I have generally observed that those fields where most dung is used is always the most diseased. A field this year manured with salt and lime bore an excellent crop, as did also a neighbor's who followed the same plan. * * * The soil was rich, but was manured last year with shell-sand.

5. I manured my potatoes with a mineral compost, prepared with wood ashes, salt, lime, and coal ashes, with some soot. The crop was good, and, I may almost say, entirely free from disease. We have not had much disease in this neighborhood, but I think my potatoes are infinitely superior in quality to those manured according to the old method, I mean with common farm-yard manure.

6. I cultivated my potatoes this year according to your directions, taken from the London Journal. I dried the seed by exposure for several weeks on the floor of a room in our manufactory, and planted them in drills in the usual way, manuring them with mineral compost, prepared by mixing together about 1 cwt. of wood ashes with a quarter of a hundred weight each of gypsum and bone dust, nearly the same quantity of nitrate of soda, and say another hundred weight of salt and lime. In another trial I used only a mixture of road scrapings, well-rotted dung, and litter, followed by a pretty heavy top-dressing of lime and salt. * * * The crop was very fine; much better, I may say, than any I ever had before. The potatoes were of excellent quality, and not at all diseased.

7. In my experiments the land was manured about three weeks or a month before planting, with fifteen or sixteen (I forget which) bushels of salt and lime, with ashes. The potatoes were very carefully dried, and manured with a small quantity of good yard manure, but I employed much less than I heretofore used. The crop was a fine one, and not in the slightest degree diseased.

8. I adopted your suggestions to a certain extent in the cultivation of the potato. I

kept the seed very dry on a boarded floor a month or more before planting, early in March. In the drills I put a small quantity of earth on the seed, then filled up with lime and salt, well mixed together, in your proportions (two bushels of lime to one of salt); the land was manured in February with earth composed of very rotten dung, quite decomposed, and road dirt. At a proper age they (the potatoe plants) were well earthed up, and the haulm was of a fine green color, and showed no symptoms of decay until the second week in August. I have not finished digging; but so far as I have gone, it is the best crop I ever had, in quantity and quality; not more in number decayed than we used to have before the disease originally appeared. If I had applied your remedy in full, I doubt if I should have done better. My men inform me no one in the parish (Westbury) has been so successful.

AGRICULTURAL SURVEYS.

The following programme is marked out by Edmund Ruffin, the distinguished agriculturist of Virginia, for conducting agricultural surveys. Though intended for his own State, the principles, with slight modification, may be adapted to any State:

GENERAL PLAN AND ARRANGEMENT, AND SOME OF THE PARTICULAR SUBJECTS, SUGGESTED FOR A REPORT OF AN AGRICULTURAL SURVEY OF A COUNTY, OR ANY OTHER AGRICULTURAL DISTRICT.

I. General features and character of the country, in the following respects:

1. Situation, extent, and natural physical characters and divisions, illustrated, by a map of small size.
2. Surface and face of the country, and diversities of elevation and exposure.
3. Climate, and especially any peculiarities thereof, and the causes.
4. Geological characters of different parts, so far as known.
5. Useful minerals, and especially such as are, or may be, valuable as manures.
6. Water, in reference to uses of navigation, irrigation, propelling machinery, &c.
7. Market, towns, and manner of or facilities for transportation of products.

II. General description and management of lands.

1. Classes and kinds of soil, and of sub-soil, to be designated (when extensive) on the map.
2. Quantities of arable land, or meadow, (not subjected to ordinary tillage, or rotation of crops,) of land, swamp, or marsh, and other waste or unproductive lands.
3. Sizes of farms, usual or unusual.
4. The usual crops, of large and of small culture.
5. Rotation of crops.
6. Manner and depth of plowing, and preparation for and tillage, and general management of crops.
7. Expense of cultivation.
8. Agricultural products proper to be made in the locality, and which are brought from other places, and the extent of such supplies.

III. General market prices of lands, past and present, and causes of rise or fall in prices. Rates of rent.

IV. Drainage and embankments.

1. Of tide marshes and swamps.
2. Of swamp or other low and wet lands, higher than the tide.
3. Drainage of arable, or high and firm lands, for either surface water or springs, and by either open or covered drains.

V. Implements and machines for agricultural operations.

VI. Fencing and inclosing.

1. Kinds and costs of fencing.
2. Advantages and disadvantages of the

separate inclosing of each field; or each farm, compared to dispensing with either or both; and instead, confining live stock to inclosed pastures, or herding them, especially in reference to hogs.

VII. Grass, husbandry, grazing, and green or vegetable manuring crops.

1. Natural meadows on moist ground.
2. Artificial (or sown) grasses on permanent meadows or pastures.
3. Artificial grasses, peas, or other green or forage crops, alternated with tillage crops on arable land.
4. Mowing and hay.
5. Crops of grass, peas, or weeds, left to manure the land on which they grew.

VIII. Live stock.

1. Teams, or animals for labor.
2. Animals reared and kept for their products, or fattened for sale or home consumption, and their management.
3. Animals purchased from abroad, and general cost thereof.
4. Comparative profits of hogs confined to inclosed pastures, or to styes, and those ranging at large.

IX. Dairy management and products.

1. Products consumed or sold.
2. Supplies of butter and cheese from abroad.

X. Manures.

1. Cow-yard and stable manure, and other stock supplies. Collection and choice of material—preparation, and effects. Fermented and unfermented manures.
2. Straw, leaves, or other unmixed vegetable matters, unrotted when applied.
3. Peat, marsh, or swamp mud as manure.
4. Fossil shells or marl.
5. Lime.
6. Any supply of carbonate of lime from other sources.
7. Wood ashes—coal ashes.
8. Bone dust, or phosphate of lime in other materials.
9. Gypsum.
10. Guano.
11. Any earth containing fertilizing ingredients, and fit for manures.
12. Any other neutral salts, or materials containing them, useful for manuring.
13. Composts of different manuring materials.

XI. Orchards and their products, vineyards, vegetable gardens supplying products for sale generally and extensively.

XII. Woodland.

1. General description of the growth of different kinds of lands.
2. Uses and value of timber and other products.
3. Proportion of farms necessary to be kept under wood.
4. Disadvantages and cost of excess of wood-land to agriculture.

XIII. Old and bad practices, and new or recently introduced processes or improved practices in agriculture.

XIV. Notices or suggestions of new or neglected resources for agricultural improvement.

XV. Obstacles to agricultural improvement and profit.

1. Obstacles opposed by natural and unavoidable circumstances.
2. Obstacles caused by erroneous governmental policy, or by omission of proper legislation.
3. Obstacles caused by individual action or neglect.

XVI. Unhealthiness of residents, caused by climate and condition of the country and its agriculture.

1. Local sources of malaria, their extent, operation, and degrees of malignity—such as rapid streams sometimes overflowing the bordering land—tide-water marshes, fresh or salt—swamps, whether in their natural state or when under culture—mill-ponds, and the

passage of transient and irregular floods of fresh water over salt marshes.

2. Accumulation of putrifying matters, animal and vegetable, in towns, their injurious effects on health, and the means of rendering them innoxious, and useful as materials for manure.

3. Increase or decrease, and greater or less extent and virulence of malarious diseases, in past time and now, and the supposed causes of change.

4. Means of removing or diminishing the causes of such diseases, within the reach of individual proprietors, and such means as can not be used without governmental interposition, and compulsory direction.

XVII. Any other subjects not here indicated, which may be connected with the agriculture or economy of the country or other locality treated of, and of which the discussion would be useful in aid of improvement.

AN AGRICULTURAL ARTICLE.

We regret to see an article like the one below, in the editorial department of so widely circulating and influential a journal as the Tribune; for it is alike injurious to the cultivators of the soil, and the consumers of their produce. There is many an "old daisy field in Connecticut," and elsewhere, upon which one hundred dollars' worth of labor and manure may be expended per acre, and yet it would not yield an average of ten bushels of wheat. So far from the cultivation of such lands being profitable, it would only result in loss; and we defy certain "scientific" farmers, however pretentious, to produce any other result. Thousands of acres of such lands are only fit to pasture a small hardy race of sheep, goats, ponies, and geese; and it is to such purposes similar lands in Europe are devoted; although in a monied point of view they are far more valuable there than in Connecticut.

The writer is almost as much out of the way in his prices of potatoes, and beef, in this market, as in his calculation of the profits of cultivating a poor soil. Good Mercer and Nova Scotia potatoes, could have been purchased at this time for \$4.25 per single barrel. Allow 2½ bushel to the barrel, this would be \$1.54 per bushel, instead of \$3.00—quite a difference. In the price given of beef, he makes a still greater mistake.

The writer recommends sugar, rice, tapioca, as cheaper than flour and meat. We doubt this. Beans, peas, corn meal, and codfish certainly are, and more especially the two former—beans and peas—and the writer should know that sugar is not in large quantities adapted for summer food, for laboring men.

It strikes us that our staid, steady, reasoning farmers—for such many of the most unscientific among them are—will be little affected, except to laughter—by such epithets as "arrant nonsense," "poor pitiful brain," "stupid ignorance." We think this article must have crept in unobserved by the present intelligent conductors of the Tribune, and we only allude to it so as to call their attention to the importance of watching carefully against the admission of unreliable articles, which will in the long run work against the cause they desire to advance.

From the Daily Tribune, of April 13.

It is arrant nonsense for any man in all New-England to say that he can not raise

grain; that his land is too poor. It is not half so poor as his poor pitiful brain that will not learn the cheap art of making poor land fertile. In all inventions, except that of making poor land productive, New-England is master of the world. In agriculture she is behind the Chinese, for they do save and apply manures. There is not an old daisy-field in all Connecticut that may not be made to produce wheat with more profit than usually arises upon the arable product of the West. The ground is there to hold the seed, and that is all that is wanted. Science points out the proper ingredients to apply to make the grain. Every dollar that is so expended will pay back fifty per cent per annum. It is the stupid ignorance of those who own the land that prevents the application, and produces starvation prices. We know this is strong language, but it is true. Strong language is needed to arouse stupor. We are at starvation prices now; and, without one of the best crops ever grown in the United States, we shall be worse off next winter.

The best flour is \$13 50 a barrel. Potatoes are \$2 a bushel at wholesale; at retail 50 per cent higher. Who can afford to eat them? Last week the most common price of beef was 16 to 20 cents a pound, and choice steaks sold for 25 to 37½ cents a pound.

The only cheap article of food is sugar, and that can be bought for a less price per pound than flour. It should be more largely consumed as a matter of economy. Let the poor eat more sugar, rice, tapioca, farina, macaroni, hominy, dried fruits, and less meat, and much less crude vegetables.

CHEESE PUMPKINS.

The following experiment shows the great profit of raising a good crop of pumpkins. When intelligently raised, we have no doubt they are as profitable a crop as can occupy the fields, as they generally command a good price in market, and when unsaleable there, they are an excellent food for almost all domestic animals.

For the American Agriculturist.

I have raised this year from a simple vine 17 pumpkins of the cheese shape variety, averaging 17 lbs. each. As there are 4,840 square yards in an acre, and allowing 14 square yards for each vine, which is more than the vine occupied, the vines being trimmed within these limits will give 1,302 vines. This multiplied by 17 will give 5,134 pumpkins; and these multiplied by 17, the weight of each pumpkin will give 87,278 lbs., which at half a cent a pound is \$436.39.

S. A.

SISAL HEMP.—A correspondent of the Journal of Commerce, under date of April 7, from Key West, says:

Upon Knight's and Duck Key we observe extensive fields of Sisal hemp. Several hundred thousand plants or suckers have been set out, and by their tall growth prove that our soil and climate are well adapted to the cultivation of this valuable plant. The hemp plant requires but little care. It is strong and thrifty, and will flourish upon a barren sand bank. It forces itself through the surrounding weeds and shrubs, and mounts high above them all. The fiber of many plants grown upon this Key exceeds 8 feet in length. It is strong, of fine luster, and in color a creamy yellow. As this plant procures more nourishment from the air than from the earth, and needs only to be watered by the dews, it is well adapted to our Keys. We know of no other article that could be grown to a profit, and we look forward to

the success of those now introducing it, with much interest.

HOP GROWING.

(Concluded from page 68.)

Diseases.—The hop, like most plants, has its diseases and its pests, in the shape of insects, which prey upon and essentially injure it. Among the chief diseases, besides those inflicted by insects, are the rust, the blight, and the mildew. No remedy is known against these, nor is the cause well known; but they are probably owing to influences of the atmosphere not as yet very well understood. The moldy fen, or red fen, as it is often called, causes the leaves to turn brown, and, if not checked as soon as discovered, is apt to overrun the whole plantation. It has been known to visit the same ground for a succession of years when neglected at its first appearance. The means of guarding against it are, to keep the ground in good cultivation by frequent stirring, and to eradicate every weed, and to manure well with manure from the pig-stye. No well-understood remedy is known against the attacks of blight and mildew. They most frequently infect the hop in seasons when the days are hot and the nights dewless; and a frequent use of ashes is recommended as a remedy.

Besides the diseases which attack the hop, there are insects which infest it; and among others the ghost-moth, (*Hepiulus humuli*), which lives in the root of the hop, and sometimes proves very destructive. A small green fly also infests the hop, and commits extensive depredations, sometimes even destroying much of the crop. This insect appears at the end of May, and in June. Syringing the field with tobacco water, soap-suds, &c., has sometimes been resorted to. I would suggest the use of quassia by way of experiment. This is the infusion of the bark and wood of the quassia tree, from the West Indies, of an exceedingly bitter taste. It may be obtained at most of the drug stores, and applied with the syringe with perfect safety and at small expense. A change of location once in eight or ten years seems to be the only remedy against the larvæ of some insects which attack the roots of this plant.

The hop has sometimes been called an exhausting crop. I know of no valid reason for this opinion other than the supposition, that, as the vines are large and luxuriant, they must necessarily draw upon the energies of the soil. But when we consider how large a proportion of their nourishment all plants, and particularly all plants which spread out a large surface of leaves, draw from the atmosphere, this supposition seems to have little weight. Whether exhausting or not, it is certain that after a hop plantation is discontinued on one spot, which should ordinarily be at the end of about eight or ten years from the time of setting, grass succeeds better than after most other crops. Indeed, all crops grow with the greatest luxuriance after a hop crop, and the soil is by no means exhausted for the hop itself. The necessity for a change of location arises mainly from the fact that insects are most apt to infest old grounds; and were it not for this reason, hops might be cultivated many years in succession on the same land. It is the practice of one of the largest growers with whom I am acquainted to change the location of his hop plantation every eight years; and he assures me that a plantation seeded down after the roots are removed will bear the stoutest grass for twelve years in succession, at the end of which time he cultivates it in hops again.

The constituents which are taken from the soil may be seen by the following analysis

of the ash of the hop vine, including the blossoms:

In 100 parts there are of	
Silica.....	13.24
Chloride of sodium.....	7.73
Chloride of potassium.....	3.77
Soda.....	0.13
Potash.....	21.49
Lime.....	34.79
Magnesia.....	4.09
Sulphuric acid.....	4.63
Phosphoric acid.....	6.34
Phosphate of iron.....	3.79

100.00

The ashes of the dried hops alone, which amount to one tenth of the whole weight, contain the following constituents, in the percentage attached to each:

Silica.....	21.05
Potash.....	25.18
Lime.....	15.98
Magnesia.....	5.77
Salt.....	7.24
Phosphate of iron.....	7.45
Sulphuric acid.....	5.41
Phosphoric acid.....	9.08
Chloride of potassium.....	1.67
Alumina, and a trace of manganese.	

It is safe to say that hops could be cultivated fifty years in succession, and still leave the land in good heart. It has been for many years one of the most profitable crops, on the whole, that have been grown in the State, averaging, under good management, more than \$100 per acre, often, indeed, amounting to much more than that, and exhausting the soil less than any other.

Uses.—The fiber of the hop resembles that of hemp, and a strong, white cloth is manufactured from it, after being long steeped in water. The root, stem and leaf may be used for tanning leather, in the same manner as oak bark, sumac, &c. Hops are also extensively used as medicines, having narcotic, tonic, and diuretic properties of great value. They are often used as a sedative. The lupuline, a fine yellow powder already mentioned, contains, in 120 grains, 5 grains of tannin, 10 of extractive, 11 of bitter principle, 12 of wax, 36 of resin, and 46 of lignin. All the astringency, as well as the aroma and the bitterness, of hops, is found in the lupuline, which may be easily separated from the strobiles by sifting; and as it weighs but a sixth or eighth part of the whole, and occupies but a small part of its bulk, it may be readily transported. Whether these principles could be preserved in all their strength for any length of time, when separated from the strobiles and packed in tin cases, I do not know; but it is certainly worthy of careful experiment, since, if they could, much of the labor and expense of transporting hops might be avoided.

But by far the largest use of hops is for the preservation of various malt liquors from fermentation, and to impart to them a bitter taste. Many other plants are, or may be, used for the same purpose, but they are all thought to be inferior to the hop. From forty to fifty thousand acres of hops are cultivated in England every year, although the product is subject to a tax which, in 1844, amounted in the aggregate to £256,340 15s. 2d., or about \$1,281,200, on 44,513½ acres. The malt charged with duty in the same year amounted to no less than 37,187,186 bushels, returning a duty of £5,027,061.—*C. L. Flint's Second Annual Report to the Massachusetts Board of Agriculture.*

A friend of the lamented Hood, on whom the punster's mantle seemed to have fallen, says of him: "Poor Hood—died of pure generosity—to gratify the undertaker, who wished to urn a lively Hood."

BOG MEADOWS RECLAIMED.

We find the following account in the Transactions of the Middlesex County Society, (Ms.,) in the statement of Mr. Asa G. Sheldon, of Wilmington, who is one of the enterprising farmers in that region:

The swamp land I offered for premium, in 1843, was blueberry swamp, with some few maples and white pine; value not more than ten dollars per acre. I first dug a ditch through the center of it, about forty rods in length, which cost sixty cents per rod, making twenty dollars. Then I cut off the wood and brush, which barely paid for cutting. In the fall, the manure was taken from the slaughter-yard and barn-cellar, teamed to a side-hill near the swamp, mixed one load of strong manure with three loads of blue clayey gravel. This was done in September. In the winter, when the swamp was frozen, this was teamed on, tipped up in loads, and then covered with sand. In April, 1844, it was all overhauled. In May, I commenced digging over the swamp, and planting potatoes, putting a small shovelfull of this compost in a hill. I found the depth of mud to vary from eighteen inches to nine feet. Where I found the mud deep and good digging, I dug five or six feet deep, filling the holes with blackberry roots, small stumps, and hassocks, within eighteen inches of the top, then covering it over with mud from the next hole, planting potatoes on the same. The clearing and planting were both done at once. The piece managed in this way was not less than two acres. A man would clear and plant from four to six square rods per day. Wages, at that time, were a dollar a day. Cost of clearing and planting, thirty two dollars per acre. Cost of ditch, ten dollars per acre, making, in all, forty-two dollars per acre. The crop of potatoes was not less than two hundred bushels per acre.

Grass-seed was sown on the ground when the potatoes were dug, and the ground raked over. In 1845-6-7-8 and 9, making five years, it produced as good a crop of English hay as I ever raised upon any ground, without any manure except what was put on the first crop of potatoes. In 1850, the crop of grass began to fail, and some wild grass came in. In September, 1850, I plowed it by hitching the plow behind a pair of wheels, so that the oxen could walk on the grass. In the winter, when it was frozen, I teamed on manure, all kinds being mixed, about four cords to the acre. I planted it in 1851 with potatoes; the crop was from three to five hundred bushels to the acre. Finding this much more profitable than hay, I have managed it in the same way until the present time. When the potatoes have been dug early, before they got their full growth, I have not obtained so large a crop. When they have been allowed to remain in the ground, they have never failed of yielding three times as much as the upland.

The present season I invited the town clerk, with a number of other gentlemen, to witness the measurement of the ground, and the digging and measurement of the potatoes. From this, which I inclose, you will see that the crop can not be valued at less than three hundred dollars per acre, many having now been sold for more than one dollar and fifty cents per bushel.

WILMINGTON, Oct. 2, 1854.

TWO AND FOUR ROWED BARLEY.—Last spring, having a piece of ground which I was desirous of sowing to barley, and wishing to satisfy myself which variety, the two, or four rowed, was most profitable, I sowed an equal quantity of each upon equal portions of ground in the same field. The amount sowed was six bushels of each vari-

ety, at the rate of 24 bushels per acre; and upon threshing, I found the two-rowed produced 715 lbs. more than the four-rowed. These are facts, which I thus hand out for the benefit of practical farmers, hoping it may meet the eye of some one who has tried similar experiments, and induce them to give us the result of their operations. C.

LANGSVILLE, N. Y. [Country Gentlemen.]

MILLET CULTURE.

I am happy to give you all the information I can in relation to the millet crop. It has, indeed, been a favorite crop with me, for the last five or six years. This year I have less of it than usual, and am very sorry for it. There is no kind of hay that to my stock, of all kinds, prefer to millet, and if the land is rich, and it is well put in, and good seed, it produces well. I have had as much as four tons to the acre. After it is taken off in the fall, the land is in good order for wheat, by being once well plowed, not yielding quite so heavy a crop as a summer fallow, but quite good.

I plow early in the spring, at the time that I plow for oats or corn—harrow once—then after oats are sowed, corn planted and other work done up, say from the 1st to the 10th of June, plow the ground again, harrow well, and sow about twelve quarts seed per acre; harrow well again, and it should be rolled, in order to make a smooth surface for mowing. It comes up slow and fine, but grows very rapidly in hot weather, say July and August. It is fit to cut in September, when the seed is out of the milk, or pretty solid. It does not hurt by standing, till even frost comes, except that it loses seed.

Some folks cradle and bind it in sheaves, but I prefer to mow it, and put it in cock green; let it cure in cock; it may want airing, but put it in cock again to undergo the curing process. If it should rain and get wet, open the cocks till dry, and put it up again. It is a very rich, nutritious feed, in consequence of the abundance of seed, which all kinds of stock are fond of.

I am feeding, this winter, some drilled corn, which I like very much. I drill it in rows three feet apart, and six or eight stalks to the foot. Cut it up, and put it in good shock when ripe, and let it stand till winter when wanted for feed. It keeps better that way than any other and is much less trouble.

A. Y. MOORE, Pres. Mich. State Agr. Soc.
Schoolcraft, Feb. 3, 1855. Country Gentleman.

TO MAKE GOOD BREAD.

I am a farmer's wife, and have been a housekeeper for more than twenty years: raised a family of children, and the greater part of that time have personally presided over my household affairs. I have therefore not found much time for publication, but seeing in your excellent paper several items on bread-making, and believing I am pretty well posted in that department, I will give you and the readers of the Cultivator the benefit of my experience. Truth will bear twice telling.

In order to have good bread, an indispensable ingredient is good yeast. My mode of making yeast is as follows: To three pints of water add one handful of hops, boil well together, strain and put the liquor into the pot again, then take three large sized potatoes, wash and pare and grate them, and stir into the liquor while boiling, then add one table-spoonful of salt, one teacupful of sugar or molasses, and thicken with a spoonful of flour; pour it out, and when cool enough add yeast sufficient to rise it; when light, set it in a cool place for use.

To make bread, pare and cut two quarts of potatoes, boil them in water enough to mix

one gallon of sponge; when well boiled, mash and strain through a cullender, stir in flour while hot, when cool enough stir in a teacupful of yeast, then set to rise, and next morning make up your bread in the usual way; when light, mold it into loaves and let stand until fit to put in the oven.

This is my way of making good bread, and I know of none better. AUNT DERBY.
Ohio Cultivator.

THE WHEAT CROP.

The Sandusky Commercial Register states "that in the State of Ohio, at least the northern half of the State, the quantity of wheat sown is not more than half of last year, estimating by the number of acres occupied. Some who have given the subject attention, say not more than one-third." The editor further says, "a gentleman of great observation and ample means of information assures us that on the line of one of our most important railroads, for a distance equal to one hundred miles south from this place, there will be no surplus for export till every acre sown shall produce a fair crop.

Messrs. Deane & Brown, of Richmond, Va., sold, on Saturday last, to the city millers, a large lot of white wheat for two dollars and a half per bushel. The present price of ordinary white wheat, \$2 40a\$2 45, and prime wheat, \$2 50, has not been equaled in that section, we think, for the past 40 years.

We regret to notice in our Virginia exchanges very discouraging accounts of the wheat crop in different localities. In Loudoun county, according to the Leesburg Washingtonian, the length and severity of the winter, the unusually dry spring, and the prevalence of high winds have materially injured the crop. The Piedmont Whig brings a similar account from Fauquier, and the editor advises the farmers to endeavor to make up the deficiency in some other way. The Fredericksburg Herald has accounts from the valley of the Rappahannock, which indicate that the growing crop of wheat, is anything but promising.

The Toronto Globe, of the 7th, says it is estimated that 100,000 bushels of wheat are stored in that city for the United States market. Messrs. Johnson & Carrington, of Oswego, have purchased about twenty-five thousand bushels, ten thousand of which have already been shipped in the Grace Greenwood. Mr. W. Ross has about 15,000 bushels stored in Jarvis' new warehouse. Mr. T. C. Barrows, agent for Messrs. Vurbank & Langton, has purchased some 20,000 bushels, and is daily increasing his stock.

SUGAR PROSPECTS.—The Louisiana papers contain gloomy accounts of the prospects for a good sugar crop in that State. The Opelousas Patriot says the sugar crop can not, under the most favorable circumstances of weather and season, reach another year within thirty-three per cent of the crop of the past, and that shows at least twenty-five per cent of a falling off from the crop of 1853.

The same paper says: "Touching the cotton and corn crops, a large pitch has been

made, and with a favorable season a far better yield may be anticipated than that of last year."

STRAWBERRIES.—The New-Orleans Picayune of the 9th inst., says:

Our market yesterday gave charming proof of the speed with which spring is opening the way for summer's fruits. Already she showers her own treasures on us with a bountiful grace, strongly emulous of her sister's coming days. The beautiful strawberry decked the stalls in the earlier part of the morning, with what might almost be called profusion.

ALFALA.—This plant, sometimes called Peruvian clover, is beginning to be appreciated in California. It can be cut several times a year, and affords a very heavy crop. In deep soil the roots penetrate so far that drouth does not prevent its growth, like ordinary grass or English clover. It should be cultivated here for soiling cattle.

[The above we clip from an exchange but know nothing definitely of the plant referred to.—Ed.]

Horticultural Department.

BROOKLYN HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY.

SECOND ANNUAL EXHIBITION.

The Spring Exhibition of the Society opened on Wednesday April 11, at the Brooklyn Athenæum, and ended on Thursday evening. No better proof could be given of the flourishing condition of the Society than the excellency and completeness of this exhibition. The arrangements had been made with great care and taste, and as might be expected, large numbers of visitors were present to enjoy the festivity. The display of green, and hothouse plants was exceedingly fine, including some new and beautiful varieties. Other plants of the more familiar kinds, such as Azaleas, Hyacinths, Roses, Fuchsias, Verbenas, Cinerarias were out in great beauty and perfection. Whoever compared these creations of Nature with those gaudy shop window imitations of flowers, could see full well how wretched are even the best devices of art. Wax and wire done up ever so fancifully could avail nothing here—absolutely nothing.

Interesting and instructive addresses were delivered before the Society on Thursday evening, by the President and the Rev. Dr. Vinton.

We are glad to learn that the efforts of the Society to establish a Botanical Garden are so successful. The bill passed the Assembly on Thursday. Messrs. Hunt, Langley, and Kent, have made an appropriation of land for this purpose, comprising about 16 acres and valued at \$25,000. Mr. Hunt gives \$50,000 towards the endowment, from whom the Institution is to be named the Hunt Botanical Garden. The whole amount of stock is to be \$150,000, of which more than \$100,000 is already subscribed. The shares are \$25 each.

Below are the Premiums awarded, which give an outline of the articles exhibited, and from the judgment and care exercised by

the committees, furnish a pretty safe criterion of relative merit.

COLLECTIONS.—For the best dissimilar collection of hot and greenhouse specimen plants, not less than 12, \$12—George Hamlyn, gardener to W. C. Langley, E. q., Bay Ridge; for the second best, \$10—Martin Collopy, gardener to J. H. Prentice, Gowanus; for the largest and best collection, comprizing new and rare plants, not less than 20, \$12—J. E. Rauch, Gowanus; for the best two specimens of ornamental or variegated-leaved specimens, \$7—Martin Collopy, Astoria.

HOTHOUSE PLANTS.—For the best four specimens, \$3—Alexander Gordon, gardener to Edwin Hoyt; for the second best, \$6—M. Collopy; for the best single specimen, \$3—J. Weir, Bay Ridge; for the second best, \$2—Thomas Templeton, gardener to Alfred Large, Brooklyn.

GREENHOUSE PLANTS.—For the best four specimens, \$3—A. Gordon; for the second best, \$6—M. Collopy; for the best single specimen, \$3—A. Gordon; for the second best, \$2—Colman, gardener to Cummings.

PELARGONIUMS.—For the best six specimens, \$8—George Hamlyn; for the second best, \$5—George Hamlyn; for the best four specimens of fancy varieties, \$5—George Hamlyn; for the second best, \$3—A. Gordon; for the best four specimens of scarlet varieties \$3—D. Murphy, gardener to J. S. T. Stranahan; for the second best, \$2—D. Murphy, gardener to J. S. T. Stranahan.

AZALEAS.—For the best four specimens, \$3—Alexander Fraser, gardener to Dennis Perkins; for second best, \$6—S. Hamlyn; for the best single specimen, \$3—J. Templeton; for the second best, \$2—J. W. DeGrauw.

ROSES.—For the best twelve varieties of Bourbon, Tea, Noisette &c., \$3—J. E. Rauch; for the second best, \$6—James Weir; for the best six varieties, \$5—James Weir.

FUCHSIAS.—For the best six dissimilar specimens, \$6—Wm. Poynter, Brooklyn; for the best three specimens, \$3—Wm. Poynter, Brooklyn; for the second best, \$2—T. Templeton.

CINERARIAS.—For the best six varieties, \$4—T. Templeton; for the second best \$2—Wm. Poynter; for the best three, \$2—Wm. Poynter; for the second best, \$1—Ed. Decker, gardener to J. Q. Jones, Staten Island.

MONTHLY CARNATIONS.—For the best four varieties, \$3—J. E. Rauch; for the second best, \$2—Jas. Weir.

VERBENAS.—For the best dissimilar collection, not less than 12 varieties, \$5—J. E. Rauch; for the second best, \$3—Jas. Weir; for the best six specimens, distinct varieties, \$3—Jas. Weir; for the second best, \$2—J. E. Rauch.

STOCKILLIES.—For the best specimen, Jas. Weir.

HYACINTHS.—For the best six varieties, \$3—J. DeGrauw; for the second best, \$2—J. DeGrauw.

CUT FLOWERS.—For the best twelve varieties of Roses, \$2—Jas. Weir; for the second best, \$1—J. W. Burgess, Glen Cove; for the best six varieties of Camellias, \$2—Jas. Weir; for the second best, \$1—W. & J. Parks; best twelve Pansies, James Weir.

BOUQUETS, BASKETS, ETC.—For the best pair of hand Bouquets, \$2—W. & J. Parks; for the best Baskets of Flowers, \$4—Wm. Poynter; for the second best, \$3—W. & J. Parks.

VEGETABLES.—For the best Asparagus, twenty-five stalks, \$2—George Hamlyn; for the best dish of Mushrooms, \$2—Edward Decker; for the best six heads of Lettuce, \$1—Edward Decker.

Besides these regular premiums, several special ones were awarded by the judges.

Best collection of Roses in bloom; J. W. Burgess; Vase of Flowers, W. & J. Parks; correct labeling of specimens, J. E. Rauch; second best, W. & J. Parks.

EVERGREEN SHRUBS.

BY WM. SAUNDERS, LANDSCAPE GARDENER, GERMANTOWN, PHILADELPHIA, PA.

The scarcity of evergreen shrubbery in our pleasure grounds is a standard theme with writers on rural taste, and comparisons with other countries in this respect invariably result unfavorably to us. That there are good reasons for such conclusions will not be questioned by those best acquainted with our rural improvements; but they console themselves with the reflection that at no distant period we will be in a position to invite comparison instead of shrinking from it, and avoiding, as at present, all allusion to our examples of artificial landscape scenery.

We become more sensitive on the institution of these comparisons when we reflect that no country in the temperate zone is more bountifully supplied with the material necessary for the composition of landscape. Those who have any doubts on this point have never attempted to penetrate a Jersey swamp, or followed the course of a river in Pennsylvania. The Holly, Kalmia, and Magnolia, of the former, and the Hemlock, Spruce, Rhododendron, and Yew, of the latter, are familiar examples of our native evergreens, and their beauty as ornamental plants are not surpassed by any foreign productions available for these purposes; while our deciduous trees, for variety and beauty, are beyond comparison superior to any other.

The attempts to successfully remove these native plants into cultivated grounds have so often proved abortive as to lead to the belief that the operation is generally impracticable; but when we consider the most favorable conditions in the native localities, and compare them with the treatment the plants receive after removal, we will find sufficient reasons for the failures. Alluding more particular to our native broad-leaved evergreen shrubs, we find them most abundant under the shade of the Hemlock, Spruce, White Pine, and other evergreen trees. Thus sheltered from the aridity of summer, and shaded from the morning suns of winter, they attain their greatest beauty and luxuriance; and although frequently met with in exposed situations, they are never so healthy as when sheltered by taller evergreens, or located on the sides at the base of slopes, where they are protected from sudden changes in winter and have the advantage of a more humid atmosphere in summer. If we therefore find these conditions most congenial to our native broad-leaved shrubs, with how much more force do they apply to those of foreign origin, accustomed to a more uniform climate—less heat and more humidity. We see the necessity for a modification of climate, by sheltering from the excessive aridity of the atmosphere during summer and otherwise protecting from the sudden changes and extreme cold of winter.

Now let us look at the preparations made for shrubbery in our pleasure grounds. These are for the most part destitute of vegetation capable of affording either shade or shelter. It is a prevalent custom in selecting a location for a country residence, for gentlemen to "turn their backs upon the numberless fine sights with which our country abounds, and choose the barest and baldest situation in order that they may dig, level, and grade, and spend half their fortunes in doing what nature has, not a mile distant,

offered to them ready made, and a thousand times more beautifully done." These "bald and bare" situations have to be planted. Catalogues are ransacked for choice and rare evergreens, or, perhaps, the native forest is searched for a supply. In either case the results are the same—the plants linger out a miserable existence. Some few may ultimately recover the change, but their appearance is anything but ornamental, and the culture of evergreen shrubs is forthwith pronounced a failure.

In planting evergreens, therefore, more particularly those of foreign origin, we must place them in situations similar to their native localities, or otherwise modify extremes in the elements of growth so far as they are under our control. In adapting circumstances to the growth of plants, there are certain influences which can be modified, and favorable conditions which we can supply. The most favorable conditions are those which involve the least change, and that change the most gradual. It is well known that the early exposure to sun after a severe night's frost, will prove fatal to plants which would remain uninjured under a gradual thaw; consequently we find plants subjected to a northern exposure surviving through severe winters, while those seemingly more favored with a southern aspect will perish. The former never being so greatly excited, is therefore not subjected to so sudden changes, and hence its endurance.

The hardiness of plants, or the amount of cold they are capable of enduring, is, to a certain extent, dependent upon the nature of the soil in which they are growing, so far at least as concerns its contained moisture. Soil naturally wet produces late growths of succulent, unripened shoots. Early winter frosts acting upon these soft shoots expands the watery matter in their structure and disrupts their tissue. De Candolle, in his laws of temperature with respect to its influence on vegetation, remarks that plants resist extremes of temperature in the inverse ratio of the quantity of water they contain. We know the oak to be a hardy tree; but if we were to transfer a growing plant from a hothouse to the open air in mid-winter, it would be very likely to perish. The young, immature shoots of our hardiest plants are frequently destroyed by late spring frosts, and young plants are destroyed by cold which has no effect upon older ones of the same species. Hence the necessity of draining soil and allowing the escape of superfluous moisture. A few dollars expended in laying a permanent drain is often the only difference between failure and success in the cultivation of plants. We have it, therefore, in our power to modify the severity of climate in winter by choosing a proper aspect and location, shading from sun, and draining of the soil. But winter is not the only trying season for plants. The severity of our hot summers is more frequently injurious than we are in the habit of supposing. It is questionable whether the excessive aridity of our summers is not more hurtful to exotic evergreens than the winter's cold. The expansive foliage presents a large surface for evaporation, and in conjunction with a diminished supply of nourishment through the roots, the plant is drained of its juices and ceases to grow. To render the extreme aridity less injurious, we must have recourse to shelter. Experiments have shown that the effect of wind is to increase the dryness of the air. "Evaporation increases in a prodigiously rapid ratio with the rapid velocity of the wind, and anything which retards the motion of the latter is very efficacious in diminishing the amount of the former. The same surface which, in a calm state of the air, would exhale 100 parts of moisture, would yield 125 in a mod-

erate breeze, and 150 in a high wind." We can form but a faint conception of the amount of moisture carried off by our scorching summer breezes, although its continued effect upon vegetation is well known, and its results but too apparent in stunted and arrested growth during summer. The humidity that is constantly arising by evaporation from the surface soil during hot weather is very congenial to vegetation. To prevent its rapid exhalation is therefore a desideratum, and this is most effectually accomplished by sheltering and checking the force of sultry winds. A deficiency of moisture in the soil is frequently productive of failure in dry seasons. The only effectual means of counteracting this, is deep cultivation; and, in clayey soils, underground-draining may be considered a valuable auxiliary. Draining, combined with deep cultivation, will secure a regular and lasting supply of moisture during the driest weather. At first sight this fact does not seem very apparent, and many are afraid to drain, under the impression that the soil would be rendered too dry. Deep cultivation, by loosening the soil, increases its capacity for moisture. Soil, like sponge, can only absorb a certain portion of water; if more falls upon it than it can retain, it becomes injurious unless carried away through drains. The increased depth of soil forms a reservoir for suspended moisture, which in dry weather is conducted to the surface by capillary attraction, where it is available for the purpose of vegetation. Another important advantage consequent upon the removal of superfluous water from soils, is their increased temperature. Wet soil must always be cold, comparatively, because the heat of the sun is expended in evaporating moisture instead of warming the soil.

Having in a previous paper given my views respecting soil, in reference to its chemical constituents, I need not again recur to that part of the subject. In the paper referred to, I urged the importance of an annual application of decaying vegetable matter on the surface to represent the periodical layer of leaves and decaying grasses in natural woods. A moment's reflection will convince us of the importance of this consideration, especially as many—indeed most—evergreen shrubs are furnished with small fibery roots which run near the surface, and are consequently dependent upon this surface stratum for their ramification and growth.

The list of evergreens suitable for shrubberies is by no means so limited as might be inferred, judging from the appearance of our pleasure grounds. In order to render these remarks of some practical use, I will give a brief descriptive list of those that I have seen growing in this neighborhood, of a size sufficient to warrant their hardiness and availability for decorative purposes, when properly planted in a suitable aspect and locality.

MAGNOLIA GRANDIFLORA.—This most magnificent of all flowering evergreens is perfectly hardy. There are many specimens from four to ten feet in height. I lately had the pleasure of seeing one twenty feet in height, with a stem two feet in circumference, which produces many hundreds of its fragrant flowers annually. It is sheltered on the north by buildings, but has no protection from the morning sun, which, in winter, slightly injures young plants. There are several varieties, as *Pracox*, *Emouthii*, &c., equally hardy, notwithstanding they are rarely seen in shrubberies.

CRATEGUS PYRACANTHA.—*Evergreen Thorn*—is one of the most beautiful irregular growing shrubs that we possess. Its beautiful, shining, deep-colored foliage, covered with white flowers in the latter part of sum-

mer, and followed with a profusion of scarlet berries which are retained throughout the winter, are additional recommendations for its general introduction.

BUXUS SEMPERVIRENS.—The varieties of Tree Box are in the highest degree eligible. The variegated-leaved has a pleasing effect in a winter landscape, when properly introduced.

COTONEASTER BUXIFOLIA, and **C. MICROPHYLLA** are beautiful evergreens of humble growth. They are admirably adapted for covering rockeries, or planting on the north side of walls. They will turn brown in winter under full exposure to the sun. Their fruit is also ornamental.

EVONYMUS JAPONICUS.—This is a splendid evergreen when planted on well drained soil, otherwise the points of the young shoots will be destroyed during winter. The golden and silver variegated are equally hardy, and may be rendered very effective in composition.

GENISTA SCOPARIUM.—*Common Broom*—is a very useful undergrowth. It is perfectly hardy. As an evergreen, its close habit renders it effective. It blooms profusely and is a valuable addition to our flowering shrubs.

ILEX AQUIFOLIUM.—*English Holly*—There is a specimen here fifteen feet in height, a perfect pyramid of foliage. There are many single specimens about. The varieties are also well represented and seem equally at home. I have seen a plant of *I. latifolia* that stood one winter, but doubt its ability to get over the present one. The native holly is equally ornamental. It likes shade when young.

ACUBA JAPONICA.—There are many individual specimens in gardens. It requires continual shade. The summer seems more hurtful than the frosts of winter. Its beautiful foliage affords a pleasing feature, and might be more frequently introduced in shady places.

CERASUS LUSITANICA.—*Portugal Laurel*—is not plentiful, but there are several plants which have stood out for some years. They are shaded on the south, and give hopes of proving perfectly hardy in such a position. The plants alluded to are in luxuriant health.

CERASUS LAURO-CERASUS.—*Cherry*, or *English Laurel*.—This plant is also rather scarce; but from what I have seen, there seems no reason to doubt of its success, if properly situated. Much depends on aspect. Let it be introduced under the shade and shelter of trees, and plenty of leaves thrown around it during winter, and my present impression is that it will be as perfectly at home in such situations as our common sheep laurel. There are plants here, five and six feet high, in perfect health.

KALMIA LATIFOLIA.—*Common Laurel*.—It would be difficult to point out a more beautiful shrub than this. I can not refer to any cultivated specimens. We have them in the woods in all their magnificence, but they are "born to blush unseen, and waste their sweetness on the desert air."

MAHONIA AQUIFOLIA.—*Holly-leaved Berberry*.—This is an indispensable plant for the foreground of a winter landscape, but requires to be shaded from the sun and planted on dry soil. It is very ornamental when in flower. *B. fascicularis* is also admirably adapted for undergrowth in ornamental plantations.

PHILLYREAS.—These are beautiful small-foliaged evergreens, perfectly hardy. Specimens here are small, but stand without any protection.

CYRILLA RACEMIFLORA.—This desirable evergreen is rather scarce. It is worthy of more extensive cultivation. Its racemes of flower are plentifully produced—an additional recommendation as an ornamental plant.

TAXUS BACCATA.—*English Yew*.—This fine evergreen is well known, and succeeds well. Small plants are sometimes injured by winter sun. *T. Canadensis* is similar to the above, and forms a fine spreading mass of evergreen. It is also plentiful in the woods, and is readily transplanted. The Upright or Irish Yew is very effective in some situations. There are plants here ten feet in height, and of proportionate thickness. It succeeds well in all situations.

RHODODENDRON MAXIMUM.—*Mountain Laurel*.—This and *R. Punctatum*, *R. ponticum*, and *R. Catawbiense*, are under cultivation. Several magnificent specimens could be referred to. Imported hybrids also stand, under the shade of trees. The great secret in growing these plants, is to keep the roots near the surface, by top-dressings of leaf-mold, or similar vegetable matter, and plant on trenched soil, that they may have abundance of moisture without being actually wet.

YUCCA GLORIOSA.—*Adam's Needle*.—The Yuccas are very distinct in their habits, and give quite a tropical expression when introduced in small clumps. When in flower, they command admiration. No pleasure grounds can be complete without them.

JUNIPERUS SABINA.—*Savin*.—This beautiful dwarf shrub is well adapted for undergrowth, and adds one more to the list of suitable plants for covering the "nakedness of the land" during winter.

JUNIPERUS COMMUNIS.—*Common Juniper*.—No plant that I am familiar with, presents so beautiful a play of light and shade in its foliage as this. It is a fine contrast to some of the deeper-foliaged evergreens.

CUPRESSUS THUYOIDES.—*White Cedar*.—A very beautiful native evergreen. Small, flat, imbricated foliage, resembling at a distance the common *Arbor Vitæ*.

THUYAS.—*Arbor Vitæ*.—The Siberian is the most beautiful when young. *T. filiformis* (weeping) is a desirable plant, and *T. aurea*, for its variegated foliage.

TORREYA TAXIFOLIA proves hardy. I have seen a small plant that has been out unprotected for several years. It is very pretty in its rough state.

PINUS PUMILIS, from its slow growth, may be ranked as a shrub. It is well adapted for rounding off plantations, or merging them into low shrubbery, planting at angles and bends of walks. Set out by itself in a lawn, it forms a superb rounded mass of close, stiff shoots and foliage.

CHILDREN.—No man can tell but he that loves his children, how many delicious accents make a man's heart dance in the pretty conversation of those dear pledges: their childishness, their stammering, their little angers, their innocence, their imperfections, their necessities, are so many little emanations of joy and comfort to him that delights in their persons and society; but he that loves not his wife and children, feeds a lioness at home, and broods a nest of sorrows; and blessing itself can not make him happy.

LIBELOUS.—The following paragraph, says an exchange, is from the regular report of the proceedings of the Connecticut Legislature:

"Bill to tax geese, cats and bachelors.—Mr. Harrison was opposed to the bill taxing bachelors. There was a tax already laid upon a goose, and any man who had lived twenty-five years without getting married, could be taxed under that section."

Many people drop a tear at the sight of distress, who would do far better to drop a sixpence.

THE BACK VOLUMES OF THE AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST, neatly bound, can now be supplied from the commencement. These of themselves constitute a beautiful and valuable FARMER'S LIBRARY, embracing a compendium of all the important agricultural articles that have appeared during the last thirteen years. First ten volumes, new edition, furnished bound for \$10.

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American Agriculturist.

New-York, Thursday, April 19.

This paper is never sent where it is not considered paid for—and is in all cases stopped when the subscription runs out.

We occasionally send a number to persons who are not subscribers. This is sometimes done as a compliment, and in other cases to invite examination. Those receiving such numbers are requested to look them over, and if convenient show them to a neighbor.

WHAT SHALL WE EAT!—HIGH PRICES.

"All kinds of provisions, especially flour, beef and butter, are again enormously high. People will soon have to live on beans."—*Exchange.*

Such is the piteous language of several of our cotemporaries, but if no worse fate happens than that here predicted, we shall not fear the extinction of our race by starvation, for some time to come, at least. The case is bad enough, however, and we ask the attention of our readers to the subject of "what kinds of food are cheapest?" which is always a matter of interest, and especially so now. Let us first get a clear idea of the use of food to the system.

The bodies of human and other animals, are chiefly made up of three parts—bones, muscles and fat—and the object of food is to supply the waste of these. Each of these three portions of the body are nourished, enlarged, or renovated by different kinds of food, or by different elements in the same food.

THE BONES, constituting the frame-work of the body, are mainly composed of mineral elements. Most kinds of food, and especially the fluids we drink, contain a supply of these minerals, and we may leave them out of the reckoning.

THE MUSCLES are the lean or red flesh of warm-blooded animals—including, besides land animals, whales and some other inhabitants of the water. It is upon the muscles or lean flesh that we depend for strength, or power to labor. One person may have a large body and yet be very weak, because of a lack of this lean muscular flesh; while another may have a small body, and yet be very strong, because his flesh is nearly all muscular.

THE FATTY portions of the body serve to keep up the respiration (breathing) and to supply the system with warmth. We know by common observation that corpulent persons—those having much fat upon their bodies—are usually of a warmer temperament, and suffer less from cold, than those whose flesh is less in quantity, and this chiefly muscle or hard red flesh.

The waste of the *muscles* (lean flesh) depends upon the amount of exertion put forth; the waste of the fat, upon the amount of breathing and also upon the amount of heat necessary to be supplied. Active persons require more muscle-forming food. They also breathe faster and require more fat-forming food than those less active, but they chiefly need muscle.

In winter the external cold rapidly exhausts the heat of the body, and hence fat or heat producing food is required in greater abundance, than in summer, when muscle or strength-producing food is most needed. Either of these two parts of the body may be nourished by supplying it with the appropriate food. The lean, and the laboring man require different food from the corpulent or the sedentary. The working animal will thrive best and perform most work when fed with muscle-forming food; the fattening animal requires that tending to the accumulation of fat.

OF ANIMAL FOOD, laboring persons—and others in warm weather—should partake more freely of lean meats, such as beef steak, while in winter those producing fat may be consumed more freely. The usual practice among laborers of eating large quantities of fat pork while hard at work in summer, is by no means a judicious one. Lean meats and those having little oil or grease, are much better adapted to their wants.

VEGETABLE FOOD of different kinds contains more or less of the elements of both muscle and fat, but the relative proportion of these is very different. Those kinds of food containing most oil, starch, gum, and sugar, yield the most fat; those having the most gluten, albumen or legumin, yield the most muscle or lean flesh. For example, 100 lbs. of fine wheat flour contain about 79 lbs. of starch—a fat-producing element—and 11 lbs. only of gluten—a muscle-forming element—7 to 1; while 100 lbs. of beans contain only 43 lbs. of fat-producing, and 26 lbs. of muscle-producing—or about 7 to 43.

In the following table we give an approximate estimate of the average amount of each of these two kinds of elements in some of the more common kinds of vegetable food:

	Muscle-forming elements.	Fat-forming elements.	Relative proportion of each.	Husk or woody fiber.
100 lbs.				
Barley.....	14 lbs.	63 lbs.	1 to 4½	15 lbs.
Beans.....	26 "	42 "	1 to 1½	10 "
Buckwheat.....	2 "	12 "	1 to 6	(7)
Carrots.....	8 "	54 "	1 to 6½	25 "
Corn.....	1½ "	10 "	1 to 6½	3 "
Oats.....	13 "	77 "	1 to 6½	6 "
Peas.....	17 "	66 "	1 to 4	20 "
Potatoes.....	24 "	52 "	1 to 2½	8 "
Turnips (field).....	2 "	19 "	1 to 9½	4 "
do. Swedish.....	1½ "	9 "	1 to 6	2 "
Wheat flour.....	11 "	79 "	1 to 7	
Wheat bran.....	18 "	6 "	1 to 3	55 "
Cheese (whole milk).....	28 "	37 "	1 to 1	
do. (skim-milk).....	45 "	6 "	1 to 7½	

From this table we may learn something of the relative value of different kinds of food. The first column gives the amount of muscle-producing elements in 100 lbs.; the second, the fat or heat-producing elements; the third, the relative proportion of these two elements; and the fourth, the husky matter, which aids digestion by stimulating to action the stomach and alimentary canal.

We see, by the third column, that barley and oats are similar, there being about 4 times as much fattening materials as of muscle-forming. Beets, buckwheat, carrots, corn, and turnips, are also similar, and are all better adapted to fattening, than either barley or oats.

In potatoes and fine flour the fat-elements are in still higher proportion.

On the contrary, beans, peas, wheat bran, and cheese, are peculiarly adapted for producing muscles. We see, also, that skim-milk cheese contains, in a given weight, more muscle elements than any of the other substance. Whole-milk cheese, from which the cream or butter has not been removed before making the cheese, contains large amounts of both elements.

Let us see what lessons this table teaches in reference to the wants of laboring persons during the summer season. We will suppose that each kind of food here named contains enough fat-forming materials for the wants of the body, and estimate the cost per pound of the strength or muscle-giving elements:

	Cost.	Muscle-producing elements.	Cost of muscle-producing elements.
Barley.....	\$1.50 per bu.	8.4 lbs.	18c per lb.
Beans.....	2.50 "	16.6 "	15 "
Corn.....	1.10 "	6.7 "	16½ "
Oats.....	.68 "	5.2 "	13 "
Peas.....	2.00 "	14.3 "	14 "
Potatoes.....	1.50 "	1.6 "	94 " (!)
Turnips.....	.50 "	1.2 "	41 "
Flour (fine).....	12.00 per bbl.	22.0 "	54 "
Flour (unbolted).....	11.00 "	24.8 "	44 "

At the prices given in our table we can readily see which of the articles named furnishes the *cheapest* elements of strength to the laboring man. They stand:

1, Oats; 2, Peas; 3, Beans; 4, Corn; 5, Barley; 6, Turnips; 7, Wheat flour (unbolted); 8, Wheat flour (fine); and last, Potatoes. Potatoes are principally composed of starch and water, and while serving well for winter food, they are little adapted to nourish and strengthen the summer laborer.

We have been unable to obtain any reliable analyses of salt fish, to compare them with fresh beef, as we intended. There is no doubt, however, that dry salt fish, at 5 or 6 cents per lb., is by far cheaper than undried beef at 10 to 15 cents per lb.

Beans are too much neglected as an article of both summer and winter food. Boiled soft—not dried up and half charred by baking—with a little seasoning added, they are the best substitute for meat to be found among the vegetable articles of diet. They are frequently spoiled by cooking them with too much fat pork. They contain in themselves a large amount of oil. Boiled with a shank of beef bone they make a most nutritious soup. One bushel of beans, costing \$2.50, is probably worth more to a laboring man, than four bushels of potatoes, costing \$6 or \$8.

Peas, barley and oat meal are each cheaper and more nutritious than flour.

Cabbages, though containing much water, are very valuable as muscle-forming food.

"ELIZA'S" communication has been received, and will appear in our next issue— if nothing happens to prevent it.

TEA IN MISSISSIPPI.

Dr. A Berry sends us, from Raymond, Miss., a sample of tea, with the seeds of the plant. It has the taste and smell of black tea, though he informs us that the leaves were not gathered until frost had touched them. The plant is an annual, and grows with very little care. A lady is of the opinion that the article, properly cured, is fully equal to the best black tea. We fear she is a little enthusiastic in her opinion, but trust it may prove to be worthy of this high commendation. We shall give a few of the seeds a chance in our garden, and see if it will grow in our climate. It will be a great day for our country when it can raise its own tea. This enterprise we believe has been started by Junius Smith, Esq., of South Carolina, with the genuine tea plants from China. He was confident of success for a while, but we have heard nothing of his operations the past year.

A paper which has just come to hand informs us that Mr. Smith, while he lived, showed the possibility of growing the Chinese teas in the south, without actually reaching any results that are likely to be of permanent advantage to the country. His plantation remains, but no worthy successor has risen to enter into his labors, and carry out his views.

Whether the annual sent us, or any other, will prove an acceptable substitute for the teas of commerce, is a problem that can be best tried at the south. We shall be glad to report any experiments with this article.

NEW LONDON COUNTY AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY.

This Society held its Annual meeting on the last Wednesday in March. Mr. Clift, of Stonington, was chosen President; Erastus Williams, of Norwich, Oliver Johnson, of Franklin, E. B. Brown, of Stonington, Hon. T. W. Williams, of New London, P. A. Gillette of Colchester, B. D. Johnson of East Lyme, Vice Presidents; Dr. Daniel F. Gulliver, of Norwich Town, Corresponding and Recording Secretary; J. P. Barstow, of Norwich, Treasurer.

At a subsequent meeting of the Board of Trustees, it was decided to have a fair next fall, and a premium list of some six hundred dollars was made out. For the purpose of disseminating knowledge upon the great objects the Society labors to promote, it was voted to distribute through the premium list seventy-five dollars' worth of the *American Agriculturist*, in annual subscriptions, and twenty-five of the *Horticulturist*. A good agricultural or horticultural paper for a year was thought to be worth more to the competitor and to the Society, than the same value distributed in money.

We commend the example of the New London County Society to the consideration of other similar associations. A premium paid in money is soon expended and forgotten; but it invested by the Society in a reliable weekly agricultural paper, its influence extends through the year; and constitutes a living premium more highly prized than money or unread copies of books, and

"Annual Reports." The reception of a paper fifty-two times a year without expense, not only frequently recalls the memory of the means by which it was obtained, but also keeps alive an interest in agricultural improvements both at home and abroad, and stimulates to new exertions. Most publishers furnish their periodicals, when taken in considerable number by Societies for distribution, at considerable less than the usual subscription price, and the often limited funds of agricultural associations can thus be made to go further than if cash premiums only are paid. We are sending out many hundreds of copies of this journal to persons to whom it was awarded as premiums at the last autumnal shows. Our publishers will be ready to extend any reasonable facilities by way of reduction in price, to all such agricultural associates as may wish to place the *American Agriculturist* among their premium list during the present year.

ONTARIO COUNTY (N. Y.) AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY.—This Society have issued in neat pamphlet form a list of premiums and regulations for the annual exhibition, to be held at Canandaigua, September 25th and 26th, 1855. The officers are:

President—Wm. Hildreth, of Phelps.
Cor. Secretary—Henry Howe.
Rec. Secretary—John S. Bates.
Treasurer—Jas. S. Cooley.

BOOK NOTICES.

THE PRACTICAL LAND DRAINER: A Treatise on Draining Land, in which the most approved systems of drainage and the scientific principles on which they depend are explained, and their comparative merits discussed; with full directions for cutting and making drains, and remarks upon the various materials of which they may be constructed. Numerous illustrations. By B. Munn. C. M. Saxton & Co., New York.

We have long been alive to the importance to American farmers of a more general and thorough system of draining, believing, as we do, that draining accompanied by deep-plowing and subsoiling, is to be the great means of improving the majority of the farms in this country. In England, Scotland, and other European countries, this improvement has been carried out to an extent scarcely dreamed of by the mass of our farmers, and with the very happiest result. Books and practical treatises upon this subject have been multiplying; the agricultural press has teemed with communications, essays, &c., upon draining, and the mass of farmers there are pretty well informed upon this subject. But here, with our already large list of agricultural publications, we have not had a handbook even, devoted to draining, as it may and should be practised among our own farmers. The first if not the only attempt to discuss this subject fully, in its American application, was in a series of articles which were prepared for and published in this journal nearly two years since.

Feeling this want of something more full and practical, we seized with some eagerness a little volume bearing the imposing title-page placed at the head of this notice, and without stopping to inquire who was the author, or his fitness to undertake the work,

we commenced reading it, with strong hopes that we should find the desideratum. But we are completely disappointed, as every one will be who goes to this volume for a plain, practical description of the principles upon which draining is founded, and of the best means of applying those principles to practice in the varying circumstances in which farmers of this country find themselves placed. The compiler is evidently unskilled in communicating thoughts to unread, unscientific men.

The author (compiler) says, "he has rather sought to explain various systems and the mode of carrying them out, at the same time pointing out their comparative advantages, than to advance any pet system of his own." He does "not claim for himself any originality of principle or practice." In this he is, to say the least, honest, for we find little or nothing in this volume indicating that he has any system of his own, or which is not contained, in substance, if not in the same words, in the works of Stephens, Loudon and Johnston. We should be glad to find even a compilation of some of their more valuable teachings, arranged and translated, so to speak, into an essay easily read and understood by the generality of farmers, and including something of the experience and practice of the few successful drainers in this country. We judge the compiler has not heard of John Johnston, and others, in this country, and we see nothing in this volume which an ordinary writer, with no practical experience, could not easily gather from a small agricultural library. But having spoken thus honestly—not willingly—of the claims of the title-page, we still advise all interested in this subject—and what farmer is not—to procure a copy of this book, if he has not the works from which it is principally compiled, for he will here find considerable that will interest and instruct, and is probably the best he can obtain till some other practiced hand shall furnish us a better work.

DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTION—CITY OF NEW-YORK. Thirteenth Annual Report of the Board of Education, for the year 1854.

We are indebted to Mr. Albert Gilbert, Clerk of the Board, for a copy of the above work, which is a very valuable document of several hundred pages, embracing reports from the different departments of the Public School System of the City and County of New-York, together with a number of engraved plans of the interior arrangements, and exterior perspective of various school buildings. The whole work, and especially the engraved plans, will furnish many practical hints to those having charge of Public Schools in other cities and towns, and we advise all such to secure a copy, which we presume may be obtained free from Mr. Gilbert, as some 5,000 were printed for distribution.

KICKING MULES.—A subscriber sometime since asked for "the best method of shoeing a mule that kicks badly." We have never owned such a mule, and after repeated inquiries of those driving them in this vicinity, we have found no one who does not speak in

the highest terms of their docility and gentleness. Verily, the mule is a much abused animal. We submit the above question to those having a different experience from ourselves or neighbors.

THE WEATHER.—Mr. James Fellows, writing from Salisbury, New-Hampshire, under date of April 14, says:

We are having a very backward Spring. Snow is lying on the ground in this vicinity to the depth of at least two feet. Hay is worth from \$20 to \$25 per ton, and very scarce at that. I fear many cattle will die for the want of food before they can be got out to pasture.

Correspondence of the American Agriculturist.
LETTERS FROM MR. PAGE.—No. I.

COVINGTON, Ky., April 8, 1853.

I should have written ere this, but in truth, have been too busy or too much fatigued to do so. I expected, from accounts in the papers, to find the farmers of Ohio suffering from the effects of last summer's drouth, but it is much worse than told. In Ashtabula County it is thought 1000 cattle will die from starvation. All along the lake the drouth was particularly severe; in consequence many had to commence feeding in September. Winter found stock in low flesh; the weather has been unusually cold since, and a prospect of a late spring. It is not to be wondered at that the faces of our brother farmers are elongated to their utmost.

Railroads are doing much for landholders in this and all other parts of the State. Lands which a few years ago could be bought for a song, are now worth from \$40 to \$100 per acre. One tract in particular was pointed out to me, bought six years since for \$6 an acre—covered with an enormous growth of chestnut and oak—now worth \$100 an acre standing.

Towards Columbus corn fodder seems more plentiful; but I hear much complaint of scarcity. I was unfortunate on the road to Chillicothe, in not finding any of the breeders of good cattle, on whom I called, at home; and consequently saw but little worthy of mention, save the enormous number of dogs kept by all sorts of folks. In a walk of five miles I saw not less than fifty, many looking as though they "came here when the country was new," and should have been dead, and "gone to the place where good dogs go"—if there is any—years ago. I met two men to-day traveling, accompanied by ten dogs of high and low degree. It is a pity there was not a tax of one dollar ahead, it would pay the State debts in two years.

At Chillicothe we met with Dr. Watts, and spent some time looking over his stock. Most of them were thin in flesh (this remark will apply to nearly all the stock in Ohio); but, recollect, what an Ohio breeder calls *moderate condition*, a New-Yorker would hardly dare offer at a show, for fear of being ruled out for exhibiting *fat cattle*. Dr. W.'s cow, Strawberry and her twins, Mary Gay and Bessie Bell, are good ones, of fine size, and great substance. There I saw a speci-

men of Mr. Booth's stock—Meddallist, a white bull, imported by the Ross County Company last season. This company imported thirty head, selected in England by Dr. Watts and Mr. A. Waddel. I have seen the majority of them, and think these gentlemen have done themselves much credit by the good judgment shown in their selections. Meddallist is particularly clean about the head and throat, and has little "loose leather," against which the Ohio breeder makes great objection—yet it is rare that you will find a bull of great constitution and equal vigor who has not more or less loose, pendulous skin attached to his jaws and breast—his horns are also very fine—another favorite point with breeders in this region. Cows of large size will often have horns little larger than a man's thumb.

The next day Dr. Watts and myself called upon Mr. Anderson, who is just laying the foundation of a Short Horn herd; a good foundation too, for he has arranged his farm so as to stable his whole herd. Here we saw some fine Southdowns from the celebrated breeder Jonas Webb. Also saw a patent grist mill, for one or more horses, which grinds, or rather crushes, corn in the ear tolerably fine. This is a great convenience for feeders who are a long way from mills. We have seen many of these mills since. It is named the *Little Giant*.

Near Cincinnati we had our first view of a large vineyard. A view of the "vine-clad hills" in June, is, without doubt, pleasant and romantic; but in March it looks more like a large bean patch. A taste of the still Catawba knocked all the romance out of that the bean-poles had left. The liquor law of Ohio is stringent on all sorts of stimulants; but allows free sale for native wines, on the ground, probably, that no one will drink enough of the sour stuff to hurt them.

Near Lebanon are several good breeders. I only found time to call on Mr. R. G. Corwin, who has lately retired from his profession of law, and taken up farming and cattle-breeding. His herd of Short Horns are all good, and in the most uniformly good condition of any herd which I have yet seen. It is composed of descendants of the importation of 1836, purchased at the sale of L. F. Allen, in Indiana, and three cows imported last season by himself. Of the first mentioned stock, his cow Strawberry, twelve years old, and her daughter, four years old, were fine specimens of the breed; remarkably good in the middle of the rump and fullness of their crops. Here let me say, I have seen more good crops in Ohio Short Horns than ever before in my life. It has long been held that good crops was rather the exception than the rule with Short Horns. In the Ohio herds visited this point seems rather the rule than otherwise. His young heifers, the get of Duke of Exeter, and also a bull calf, the same get, are to my eye promising. Mr. Corwin imported Blue Bell, only three years old, seems fully mature, very fat, yet looks as though she would be a great milker by and by, judging from her fine head, somewhat drooping neck, and thin

thighs and hind legs, not quite so straight as would suit many. His White Rose, a cow of 2,000 pounds weight, is a remarkably good cow; I think I never saw a better brisket than she carries. In this respect she is much like the cow Grace, fattened by Col. Sherwood.

I could fill a sheet with comments upon every herd which I have visited, but your readers may be glad to excuse me.

In my next (if I get time to write) I will give you some account of my visit to the Shakers at Union Village, and several other good herds.

Allow me to tender my thanks through the *American Agriculturist*, to those breeders, for whose hospitality I am under obligations.

J. R. PAGE.

For the American Agriculturist

LOVE OF THE MARVELOUS.

Some people are born with a propensity to exaggerate every thing which passes under their notice. Their eyes serve as telescopes to bring distant objects near and to magnify them. Their ears, like speaking-trumpets, catch the faintest whispers of coming events, and make them almost prescient of the future. Such people observe "signs" in heaven above and in the earth beneath. They have warnings of approaching calamities. They read the world's history, for years to come, in omens and presages from the unseen world. Spirits from the realm of shades come back and bring them useful information. Demons tempt them, delude them, and frequently ensnare them. Men who love the marvelous are always credulous. Those who believe in apparitions always see them. Imagination once excited can create them without limit. They expect "signs" and the signs come.

People endued with such creative imaginations, live in an unreal world. Miracles are ordinary occurrences. They are in a land of charms, visions, phantoms and sprites. Legions of spiritual beings surround them and communicate with. Such a mental constitution is a misfortune. Life is embittered by it; imaginary woes and fears drink up the spirit and fill the soul with anxious forebodings.

A little resolution, however, will exorcise a host of such demons. Let a man of such a temperament reflect that the laws of nature are ordained of God, and are never suspended, or at all modified, except by His decree, and he will have little occasion to talk of omens, prognostics, ghosts or demons. God never works a miracle except for a sufficient cause. The Bible informs us what occasions have been signalized by such displays of his power. We are allowed to reason from the past to the future. No miracle can, therefore, be expected, unless an occasion worthy of the Divine interposition is presented. Horace, the Roman poet, gives the following rule to dramatists, respecting the introduction of supernatural agents upon the stage:

"Let not a god in person stand display'd,
Unless the laboring plot deserve his aid."

There is good sense in this maxim. It is as well adapted to human life as to the theater. If a young man, on entering life, will take with him this direction, and whenever he meets with any thing which he can not explain, propound this inquiry: Is there before me an exigency demanded the presence of the Deity? he will escape much perplexity and sorrow. If a neighbor comes to me and declares that a departed friend has returned from the dead and given him information

about some unsettled business, or mentioned some event or date which could quite as well be learned in the ordinary way, I at once inquire, what good and sufficient reason was there that the infinite wise God should send this dead man back to earth?

But, says the believer in spiritual communications, it was the spirit of my father. Very well; was your father an idiot? Would he, if permitted, return from the land of the blessed, to tell you when your grandmother died? If he was a man of ordinary prudence and ingenuity, would he adopt such a clumsy method of communicating intelligence to his dear son? Why does he not come directly to you? He can rap as well in your ear, in private, as in public. Why does he choose a hystericky girl as the "medium" of his instructions? Did your father love you, while he lived? If so, has he been changed by death into a species of buffoon or mischievous elf, whose highest pleasure is to amuse the silly crowd by tricks that would disgrace a clown?

But, perhaps some loftier personage has returned. St. Paul, or Penn, or Franklin, sometimes return to earth, on very foolish errands, if we may credit spiritualists. Has St. Paul, after a residence of 1800 years in eternity, become no wiser than when he departed to be with Christ? His recent discourses do not rise one whit above the range of knowledge possessed by a chambermaid or sickly visionary. Washington and Franklin, too, have lost their self-respect, and herd with idlers, knaves, and fanatics. They grovel beneath the feet of women, and perform feats of rapping and tipping that would better suit a circus-rider on ground and lofty tumbler. Believe it who may, those who stick to the old poet's rule will be troubled by no lying spirits. "*Nec Deus intersit, nisi dignus vindice nodus Inciderit.*"—Let not a Deity intervene unless a worthy occasion demands. E. D. S.

Scrap-Book.

"A little humor now and then,
Is relished by the best of men."

A SAW, SIR.—"I come for the saw, sir."
"What saucer?"
"Why the saw, sir, that ye borrowed."
"I borrowed no saucer."
"Sure and ye did, sir; you borrowed our saw, sir."
"Get out, you rascal, I never saw you saucer."
"Be dad but ye did; there's the saw, sir, now, sir."
"Oh, you want the saw! Why didn't you say so."

There are many who waste and lose affection by careless neglect. "It is not a plant to grow unnurtured; the rude touch may destroy its delicate texture forever," the subtle cords of love are chilled and snapped assunder by neglect.

"Do you see anything ridiculous in this wig?" said a brother Judge to Curran.
"Nothing but the head," he replied.

Hens and chickens should never be allowed to amuse themselves, as it always results in foul play!

The throat of birds is generally very small, but hawks, nevertheless, often take quite large swallows.

A wag observes that he always looks under the marriage head for the noose of the weak.

THE SPIDER.

Why hate and shudder at spiders? Because they entangle flies and kill them? That should entitle them to our gratitude, for flies, being troublesome and injurious to man, any other insect that destroys them ought to be considered our ally, and taken into friendship. Are they not beautiful? The other day we observed one in the field. He was larger than a double-eagle and as bright and yellow, having colors more striking, indeed, because harmoniously variegated.

Few ladies could outvie him in personal ornaments, which, in his case, were not of recent purchase, but came to him by inheritance in the line of an ancient family. He had constructed one of his wonderful palaces of regular dimensions and great size; but, either seeing, as the New-York architects sometimes fail to do, that its foundations were insecure, or else disliking the neighborhood, as nice people do rum-holes, blacksmith's and currier's shops, French boarding-houses and American piggeries—for these, or some other good reasons, he made up his mind to remove his residence.

Now, as he had been at immense expense in building his capacious house, like the Crystal Palace proprietors of New-York, and out of his own bowels too, which they did not—for speculators and brokers are not supposed to have any, purses being a complete substitute—having been at so much cost, he did not like to go away and leave his domicile behind him. For his stock of materials for such structures is limited, as well as the funds of the operators in the Fancies. Nature, it is said, only supplies the spider family with a certain quantity at first, which, if they are extravagant in spending it, they will have afterwards to make up by knitting. Schuylerizing or stealing—the difference between which methods, we cannot tarry to record, and might not be able to do so, was ever so much time allowed us. In short, our spider resolved as the palace proprietors, who may have taken the hint from him, are said to have determined on—he resolved to take his splendid dwelling down.

So one morning he began in earnest to pull down, and, as far as we could judge, at the point where he had ended in putting it up: that is, the last timbers he had placed in the building were the first to be removed. Patiently and carefully he worked, taking off filament by filament of those long beams and braces, which seemed single to the naked eye, but yet were doubled and trebled and quadrupled to afford sufficient strength for so large a work. For this creature, it must be observed, has discovered no iron or other new material to weave into his productions, but is obliged to labor with the same raw material as when he spun his web upon the grape vines of Mrs. Eve. So if he wants augmented strength in any portion of work, he can only attain it by putting several timbers together.

By degrees, we could see, as he wrought, the main pillars and string-pieces lessening in size, and at length disappearing one by one, till finally, the whole habitation was invisible. What had become of it? We kept a sharp look-out at this juncture, for it was evidently the crisis of the enterprise. At last we saw the spider hoist a pack upon his back in the shape of a ball, and commence his journey. It was his house, which he was thus transporting to erect in a more favorable locality. Like a snail, he was thus carrying it upon his back, though, unlike that animal, he had the rough stock of another in his belly, should this tenement of his be destroyed by the hurricane, flood, or fire. The beautiful, industrious and provident creature ran along as nimbly as *Aeneas*,

with his father, Anchises, on his shoulders, though under the burden all of his worldly goods. He made for a large tree, where, notwithstanding all our vigilance, he forever disappeared. We sent after him a sincere wish, that he might obtain an eligible lot *up-town*, whither he was going, on easy terms. —*Newark Advertiser.*

ABSURDITIES OF LIFE.

Not to go to bed when you are sleepy, because it is not a certain hour.

To stand in water up to your knees fishing for trout, when you can buy them in a clean, dry market.

Men committing suicide to get rid of a short life, and its evils, which must necessarily terminate in a few years, and thus entering upon one which is to last forever, and the evils of which they do not seem to take the wisest method of avoiding.

People of exquisite sensibility, who can not bear to see an animal put to death, showing the utmost attention to the variety and abundance of their tables.

To buy a horse of a near relation, and believe every word he says in praise of the animal he is desirous to dispose of.

To suppose that every one likes to hear your child cry, and you talk nonsense to it.

The perpetual struggle of affectation to pass for an oddity.

To send your son to travel into foreign countries, ignorant of the history, constitution, manners, and language of his own.

To tell a person from whom you solicit a loan of money, that you are in want of it.

To call a man hospitable who indulges his vanity by displaying his service of plate to his rich neighbor frequently, but was never known to give a dinner to any one really in want of it.

That any man should despair of success in the most foolish undertaking, in a world so overstocked with fools.

A man is in debt to you in a large sum of money, and has no means in possession or in prospect of paying you—that it may be utterly impossible for him to earn it by his industry, you immure him in a prison.

To be passionate in your family, and expect them to be placid.

To think every one a man of spirit who fights a duel.

To take offense at the address or carriage of any man with whose mind and conduct we are unacquainted.

To laugh at the appearance or manners of foreigners, to whom we must appear equally ridiculous.

To occupy the attention of a large company by the recital of an occurrence interesting to yourself alone.

Not to wear a great-coat when our joints are aching with rheumatism, lest we should be thought delicate.

The three most beautiful words in the English language are "Mother, Home, and Heaven." A young married man says, that all the beauty and happiness connected with the above three words are associated with the single word *wife*.

A Rev. gentleman in the course of a lecture delivered upon a certain occasion remarked: "Some persons clasp their hands so tight in prayer, at church, that they can't get them open when the contribution box comes round."

Be just before you are generous.

BUYING MARBLES; OR, "HARD TIMES" IN LILLIPUT.

Pa—(Reading a newspaper, mutters)—No rise in the rivers—never going to rise again, I believe, wife.

Little Daughter—I wish the rivers would rise.

Pa—Why, what have you got to do with the river's rising.

Daughter—A great deal, papa; for then the boats will run.

Pa—And what have you to do with the boat's running, my child, hey?

Daughter—They would bring the cotton down.

Pa—(Looking over his spectacles)—And what have you to do, pet, with cotton bales?

Daughter—Why, if the cotton was down, pa, you would be able to sell it, you know, dear papa! smilingly.

Pa—And what then?

Daughter—You would have plenty of money.

Pa—Well?

Daughter—(Laying her little hand on his shoulder and looking up into his face)—Then you could pay ma that gold twenty dollar piece you borrowed of her, you know, papa.

Pa—And what then, minx!

Daughter—Then mamma could pay aunt Sarah the ten dollars she owes her.

Pa—Ah, indeed! And what then?

Daughter—And aunt Sarah would pay sister Jane the dollar she promised to give her on New Year's, but didn't, because she didn't have no cotton, I mean no money, pa.

Pa—Well, and what else? Pa lays down the paper, and looks at her curiously with a half smile.

Daughter—Cousin Jane would pay brother John his fifty cents back, and he said when he got it he would give me the half dime he owes me, and two dimes to buy marbles, and this is what I want the rivers to rise for, and the big boats to run! And I owe nurse the other dime, and must pay my debts.

Pa looked at ma. "There it is," he said, "we are all big and little, like a row of bricks. Touch the head one and presto! away we all go, down to my little Carrie here. She has, as a child, as great an interest in the rise as I have. We are all, old and young, waiting for money to buy marbles."

THE LESSON.

On a beautiful evening in spring, a father said to his wife, "Let us go into the fields and rest on the hill, to enjoy the sight of the setting sun. It will be a lovely evening." When his two children—a boy and a girl—heard this, they said, "We will go before you and wait for you on the hill." And with these words, they skipped on before. Soon after the grave father and the kind mother followed them talking of the beauties of creation and of their children—the father speaking from the treasure of his wisdom, the mother from the simplicity of her heart. When they came to the hill and ascended it, the children were there already, and ran joyously towards them with a white pet lamb, which they had taken with them. When the sun went down in glory, the parents looked on with emotion, and the father lifted up his voice and spoke to the children of the creation of the universe; of the host of the stars, and of the sublime Creator of nature, who has made heaven and earth, and the sea, and all that therein is; and he made them look at the sun in his glory, saying, "It is now time to teach them heavenly wisdom." When the father had finished speaking, the children exclaimed suddenly, "Oh, see, dear father, and dear mother, how pretty—how lovely!" They had adorned their lamb with flowers like a bride, and it ate the herbs of the

hill out of their hands. The father looked at the mother, and shook his head with a grave gesture. But the mother smiled and said, "Ah, my beloved! let them continue in their child-like simplicity. They need not get the knowledge of rising and setting worlds, and the deep word of wisdom; they need only love, and of them is the kingdom of heaven." Then the father and the mother caressed the two children, and rejoiced with them at the gaily-decked lambs.—*Krummacher.*

POOR ERICSSON.—A New-York correspondent of the Boston Journal, speaking of this unfortunate inventor, says:

The Ericsson experiment is at an end. The invention is conceded to be a failure, and poor Ericsson is a ruined man. He has spent all his fortune in building his caloric ship, and in the experiments he has made on the vessel—he has done more; he has spent all his wife's fortune, which was great, and she, too, is beggared. But the worst of all is that it has led to such recrimination and alienation that they have separated, never to be united again, perhaps. Had he been successful, his name would have been enrolled with that of Columbus, Newton, Fulton, and other men of illustrious renown. But he has failed; he has lost his all; he has introduced ruin into a once loving and happy home, and the world coldly looks on and says, "I told you so."

A SHORT TIME AGO, two of the most distinguished millionaires in a flourishing southern city, met in a social chat, and discussing their mutual merits. In the course of the confab, the Judge bantered the Colonel, and offered to bet five dollars the latter could not say the Lord's Prayer. The Colonel accepted the bet; and putting himself into a solemn attitude, began to repeat, keeping time by the swaying of his body, and pronouncing with emphatic force alternate on each syllable these lines:

"Now I lay me down to sleep,
I pray the Lord my soul to keep,
If I should die—"

"Stop, stop!" cried the Judge, interrupting him, "that will do, I give it up, here's the V., but I did not think you could say it!"

NAME IN FULL.—A friend says the following story is a fact. Two boys of tender years, who went by the name of Tom and Jack, became members of a district school in a certain New-England town. On making their appearance, the teacher called them up before the assembled school, and proceeded to make certain interrogatories concerning their names, and ages, &c.

"Well, my lad," said the teacher to the first one, "what is your name?"

"Tom!" promptly answered the juvenile.

"Tom," said the teacher, "that does not sound well. Remember and always speak the full name. You should have said Thomas."

"Now my son," (turning to the other boy, whose expectant face suddenly lighted up with the satisfaction of a newly discovered idea,) "now then will you tell me what your name is?"

"Jack-ass" replied the lad, in a tone of confident decision.

The teacher was taken with a sudden fit of coughing and motioned the boys to their seats.

GOOD REASON.—A Spaniard perched his house on the summit of the Sierra Morena. On being asked why he preferred that place of clouds, storms and solitude, he said, "That he was tired of mankind, and the clouds hid mankind from him; that he was tired of his wife's tongue, and that the storm

drowned her talk; and as to the solitude, he could not be solitary who had the angels for his next door neighbors."

ADJUSTING THE MOUTH—ATTENTION LADIES.

—The London Gazette contains some important information for the ladies in regard to the manner of placing their lips when they desire to look amiable, dignified, &c. It says that when a lady would compose her mouth to a bland and serene character, she should just before entering the room, say, *Besom*, and keep the expression into which the mouth subsides, until the desired effect upon the company is evident. If, on the other hand, she wishes to assume a distinguished and somewhat noble bearing not suggestive of sweetness, she should say *Brush*, the result of which is infallible. If she would make her mouth small and pretty, she must say *Flip*, but if the mouth be already small, and needs enlarging, she must say *Cabbage*. Ladies when having their daguerreotypes taken, may observe these rules with some advantage.

A TOUCHING STORY.—A lady, now residing in Newport, formerly made her home in New-Orleans. A female slave, who worked for her, was for some cause shortly to be sold, and she came to her begging that she would become her mistress, a request that was declined on principle; but incessant pleading and the most earnest entreaties on the part of the distressed woman at length prevailed, and the lady agreed to pay the sum demanded, eight hundred dollars, on the condition that the slave should wash for her family a limited time when her free papers would be given her. It was so settled that in a short time the creature was overjoyed to find herself a free woman with means enough to take her to California, where by following her old calling, of washing, she soon accumulated a handsome sum. That she did not forget her generous benefactress is self-evident, for she has since returned to the States, and her mission to present to one who had so befriended her, a superb Chinese counterpane, that must have cost at least two hundred dollars. The ground is of scarlet and satin, and is covered with embroidery of the richest and most beautiful design that the Chinese are capable of.—*Newport Mercury.*

MARY MAGDALENA.—The woman that went under the name of Mary Magdalena—whether that name be rightfully or wrongfully bestowed—who stands before us, sanctified in the imagination and in faith of the people in her combined character of Sinner and Saint, as the first fruits of Christian penitence, as a reality, and not a fiction. Even if we would, we can not do away with the associations inseparably connected with her name and image. Of all those to whom much has been forgiven, she was the first; of all the tears since ruefully shed, at the foot of the cross of sufferings, hers were the first; of all the hopes which the Resurrection has since diffused through nations and generations of men, hers were the first. To her sorrowful image how many have looked up through tears, and blessed the pardoning grace of which she was the symbol—or rather the impersonation! Of the female saints some were then chosen patrons of certain virtues—others of the certain vocations; but the accepted and glorified penitent threw her mantle over all, and more especially over those of her own sex, who having gone astray, recalled from error and from shame, and laid their wrongs their sorrows, and their sins, in trembling humility at the feet of the Redeemer.—*Sacred Legendary Art, by Mrs. Jameson.*

GOOD SENSE FASHION.—The New-York Times, in the course of an article under the head of "A Column of Talk for Young Men on Small Wages," has this plain and sensible paragraph on the subject of dress:

Then as to dress—it is great nonsense to say that all must dress fashionably or loose caste. What is the fashion? Who wears a fashionable coat, and how do you know it is the fashion? Tell us of one substantial merchant, one thrifty mechanic, one successful lawyer, or one gentleman who wears it, and we will name ten of each, equally noted and successful, who do not, and ten fops whom you utterly despise that do. The fashion in New-York for men just now requires a clean decent garment with no patches on it—no more, no less. A lady might wear her grandmother's shawl in Broadway and not be noticed. The timid ones, and those just in from other cities and villages, alone are worried about their looks when they wear last winter's bonnet to the lecture or to church. Let the young imitate the substantial and common-sensible rather than those who are keeping up appearances at a sacrifice. It will be a saving in this item.

CAMELS FOR THE WESTERN PLAINS.—Congress, at its late sessions, authorized the purchase of a number of camels, for the purpose of introducing them as a beast of burden in transporting military stores, &c., over the great western plains. The Washington Star says:

Major Wayne has been selected to conduct the experiment. To that end he is about to start for the East, traveling overland from Liverpool or Havre. He is to purchase about fifty camels in Persia, of the kind which has been in use in that quarter of Asia, for the military purposes for centuries. The United States ship Supply, in which they are to be brought hither, is to leave a cargo of stores in the Mediterranean for our squadron stationed there, on her way out. After taking in her return cargo of camels, she will probably make for Indianola, Texas, and there land them. Two or three scientific gentlemen are now engaged in investigating facts connected with the climate of various parts of the United States, in order to ascertain where it will be best to have them pass their first winter. It will be recollected that they travel comfortably sixty miles without food or water, and live on food which other animals of burden reject. We are firm believers that the experiment will succeed, and hope yet to see camels used as ordinary beasts of burden in our country.

WALKING FOR A DRAM.—One of the best stories of the season is told by Sandy Welch, of a man who was in the country on a visit, where they had no liquor. He got up two hours before breakfast and wanted his bitters. None to be had—of course he felt bad.

"How far is it to a tavern?"

"Four miles."

So off this thirsty soul started, walked four miles in a pleasant frame of mind, arrived at the tavern, and found it a temperance house!

Markets.

REMARKS.—Flour remains as per our last, with a tendency to an advance. But the truth is, that it has become so very high now, that many can not afford to eat wheat bread; they are substituting Corn, Rye, Peas, and

Beans; which lessens the consumption of flour in this market considerably. Corn has advanced 2 to 3 cents per bushel. Peas, and Beans, have also slightly advanced.

Cotton we quote a little higher in the finer grades. Rice a material advance. Sugar improved $\frac{1}{4}$ of a cent.

The Weather for the week past has been highly favorable to vegetation—warm with abundant rain. The season is at least 17 to 20 days later than it was two years ago.

PRODUCE MARKET.

TUESDAY, April 17, 1855.

The prices given in our reports from week to week, are the average wholesale prices obtained by producers, and not those at which produce is sold from the market. The variations in prices refer chiefly to the quality of the articles.

The prices to-day remain firm, though the market is less active than last week. With the present state of the money market, potatoes, however scarce, are too high to be in great demand. Several cargoes are expected in to-day, coming mostly from the west.

Apples are a little slow. Russets average about \$4 $\frac{1}{2}$ bbl., and mixed lots about \$4 25. The supply is rather better this week.

Butter is extremely high, and the market limited.

VEGETABLES.

Potatoes—New-Jersey Mercers.....	\$ 4 75@5 25
Western Mercers.....	do 4 25@4 50
White Mercers.....	do 4 25@4 50
Nova Scotia Mercers.....	do —@4 25
New-Jersey Carters.....	\$ 4 75@5 —
Washington County Carters.....	do 4 —@4 25
Junes.....	do 3 75@4 25
Western Reds.....	do 2 87@3 25
Yellow Pink Eyes.....	do 2 87@3 25
Long Reds.....	do 2 75@3 —
Virginia Sweet Potatoes.....	do 5 50@ —
Philadelphia sweet.....	do 5 50@ —
Turnips—Ruta Baga.....	do 1 50@2 —
White.....	do 1 —@1 50
Onions—White.....	do 5 50@6 —
Red.....	do 4 —@4 25
Yellow.....	do 4 50@5 —
Cabbages.....	\$ 100 7 —@12 —
Beets.....	\$ bbl. 1 87@2 —
Carrots.....	do —@1 87
Parasips.....	do 1 50@ —

FRUITS, ETC.

Apples—Spitzenbergs.....	\$ 4 00@4 50
Greenings.....	do 3 50@4 00
Gilliflowers.....	do 3 50@4 00
Baldwins.....	do 3 75@4 24
Butter—Orange County.....	\$ b. 30@34c.
Western.....	do 20@25c.
Cheese.....	do 12@13c.
Eggs.....	\$ doz. 18@20c.

NEW-YORK CATTLE MARKET.

WEDNESDAY April 18, 1855.

There are 2120 cattle in market to-day, or 193 less than last week. We have to notice a still further decline in prices of about $\frac{1}{4}$ c. $\frac{1}{2}$ b, and an extremely dull market. The brokers held as firm as circumstances would admit, but the butchers had the advantage, and were determined not to yield. It is difficult to assign the cause of all these fluctuations in the market, but whatever it is in the present case, we think it merely temporary. So great is the scarcity of fat cattle at the west, that it seems impossible for prices to go much lower, or even stay where they are; and doubtless in two or three weeks we shall witness a reverse tendency.

The animals, taken together, are a pretty fair lot, including several still-fed droves which, it is said, make the best beef. This, we believe, is about the only beneficial service of the distillery, which, on the whole, will be easily dispensed with.

We noticed one drove of 72 Texas cattle, which, with about 1,000 others, was brought to Illinois last season. Most of them were barreled last fall, 2 or 300 only remaining at Chicago. Objections were first made to these cattle, that they would not fatten on corn, neither would be able to endure the winter, but experience has proved otherwise. Driving cattle from Texas is a new business; but as they are abundant there, and so scarce at the west, it is believed many more will be brought in hereafter.

We give below a few of the specimens offered: Geo. Ayrault, had 66 still-fed cattle from this State, owned by Van Houten, & Henry, which were selling from

11c. to 11 $\frac{1}{2}$ c. One pair sold for \$250 or 12c. Mr. Ayrault, had also 91 Indiana cattle which were wholesaled for about 10 $\frac{1}{2}$ c per lb.

Wm. Florence, had a good lot of 76 Ohio cattle, which were sold by John Murray, from 10 $\frac{1}{2}$ @11 $\frac{1}{2}$ c.

John Merritt, was selling a fine lot of 100 young cattle from Ross Co., Ohio, at an average of 11 $\frac{1}{2}$ c. per lb. They would weigh about 825 lbs. a head, and belonged to Porritt & Pancake.

Wm. Belden, was selling 68 good still-fed cattle from Oneida Co. They brought from \$75 to \$105, or from 11c. to 11 $\frac{1}{2}$ c. per lb. They belonged to Stanton Park.

Wells & Stewart, had 66 nice still-fed cattle from Chittenango, Madison Co., sold by David Belden. They would average about 11 $\frac{1}{2}$ c., and were estimated to weigh 850 lbs. each.

S. M. Baker had a good fair lot of 69 Ohio cattle, selling at about 11c., or from \$75 to \$100 per head.

White & Ulery were selling a good lot of young Ohio cattle from 11 to 11 $\frac{1}{2}$ c. and also the Texas cattle owned by Wm. Kennick.

The following are about the highest and lowest prices: Extra quality at 11@11 $\frac{1}{2}$ c. Good retailing quality beef is selling at 10 $\frac{1}{2}$ @11c. Inferior do. do. 9 $\frac{1}{2}$ @10c.

Cows and Calves.....	\$35@475.
Veals.....	41c.@7c.
Sheep, poor.....	\$3 50.
do good.....	\$3@5 50.
do extra.....	\$7 50.
Swine, alive.....	5 $\frac{1}{2}$ c.@6 $\frac{1}{2}$ c.
" dead.....	7 $\frac{1}{2}$ @8c.

Washington Yards, Forty-fourth-street.

A. M. ALLERTON, Proprietor.

RECEIVED DURING THE WEEK.	IN MARKET TO-DAY.
Beeves.....	2120
Cows.....	6
Veals.....	879
Sheep and lambs.....	640
Swine.....	3917

Of these there came by the Erie Railroad—beeves. 1200 Swine..... 2917 Sheep..... — Veals..... —

By the Harlem Railroad—Beeves..... 39 Cows..... 6 Veals..... 879 Sheep and Lambs..... —

By the Hudson River Boats—Beeves..... 640 Sheep..... 450

New-York State furnished.....	327
Ohio.....	1109
Indiana.....	256
Illinois.....	290
Virginia.....	45
Kentucky.....	—
Connecticut.....	5

The report of sales for the week, at Browning's, are as follows:

Sheep and Lambs.....	3718
Beeves.....	310
Veals.....	59
Cows and Calves.....	48

The following sales were made at Chamberlain's: 241 Beef Cattle..... 8@12c. 98 Cows and Calves..... \$30@40 3,020 Sheep..... \$3@43. 147 Calves..... 4@6 $\frac{1}{2}$ c.

The sheep market to-day is very slow, with considerable stock on hand. The prices have fallen about 1 c. per pound.

The following are the sales of Sam'l McGraw:

81 Sheep.....	\$463 17
186 Sheep.....	809 02
234 Sheep.....	1209 90
103 Sheep.....	396 32
3 Sheep.....	20 00
1 Sheep.....	12 00
608	\$2,913 01
Average.....	\$6 43 $\frac{1}{2}$ head.

The following are the sales of Jas. McCarty:

50 Sheep.....	\$201 00
81 Sheep.....	325 00
100 Sheep.....	619 98
100 do.....	573 98
100 do.....	655 55
99 do.....	598 28
65 do.....	250 00
185 do.....	995 00
114 do.....	639 50
994	\$5,499 10
Average.....	\$5 72.

PRICES CURRENT.

Produce, Groceries, Provisions, &c., &c.

Ashes				
Pot, 1st sort, 1855	\$ 100 b.	—	6	—
Pearl, 1st sort, 1855	6 12	—	—	—
Beeswax				
American Yellow	—	20	—	27
Bristles				
American, Gray and White	—	45	—	50
Coal				
Liverpool Orrel	\$ chaldron	—	7	25
Scotch	—	—	—	—
Sidney	7	—	—	7
Pictou	6 25	—	—	—
Anthracite	\$ 2,000 b.	6 50	—	—
Cotton				
Ordinary	84	84	84	84
Middling	94	94	94	94
Middling Fair	104	104	11	11
Fair	104	104	11	11
Cotton Bagging				
Gunny Cloth	\$ yard	—	11	—
Coffee				
Java	\$ b.	13	—	14
Mocha	—	14	—	15
Brazil	—	10	—	11
Muracibo	—	11	—	12
St. Domingo	(cash)	9	—	9
Flax				
Jersey	\$ b.	8	—	9
Flour and Meal				
State, common brands	9 75	—	—	—
State, straight brands	9 75	—	—	—
State, favorite brands	9 87	—	—	—
Western, mixed do.	10 12	—	—	—
Michigan and Indiana, straight do.	10 37	—	10	50
Michigan, fancy brands	10 50	—	—	—
Ohio, common to good brands	—	10	25	—
Ohio, fancy brands	—	10	50	—
Ohio, Indiana, and Michigan, extra do.	—	10	75	—
Genesee, fancy brands	10 25	—	10	50
Genesee, extra brands	11 50	—	13	—
Canada, (in bond)	10 12	—	—	—
Brandywine	10 62	—	—	—
Georgetown	10 81	—	10	87
Petersburg City	10 81	—	—	—
Richmond Country	—	10	75	—
Alexandria	—	10	75	—
Baltimore, Howard-Street	—	10	81	—
Rye Flour	6 75	—	—	—
Corn Meal, Jersey	6 62	—	—	—
Corn Meal, Brandywine	5	—	—	—
Corn Meal, Brandywine	\$ punch	—	20	50
Grain				
Wheat, White Genesee	\$ bush	2 80	—	2 75
Wheat, do. Canada, (in bond)	—	2 30	—	—
Wheat, Southern, White	2 50	—	2 70	—
Wheat, Ohio, White	2 50	—	—	—
Wheat, Michigan, White	2 62	—	2 70	—
Rye, Northern	1 43	—	—	—
Corn, Round Yellow	—	1 10	—	—
Corn, Round White	—	1 10	—	—
Corn, Southern White	—	1 10	—	—
Corn, Southern Mixed	—	1 10	—	—
Corn, Western Mixed	—	1 10	—	—
Corn, Western Yellow	—	—	—	—
Barley	1 28	—	—	—
Oats, River and Canal	75	—	—	—
Oats, New-Jersey	68	—	70	—
Oats, Western	78	—	80	—
Peas, Black-Eyed	\$ bush	2 25	—	—
Hay				
North River, in bales	1 06	—	—	—
Lime				
Rockland, Common	\$ bbl	—	—	1
Lumber				
Timber, White Pine	\$ cubic ft.	18	—	24
Timber, Oak	—	25	—	30
Timber, Grand Island, W. O.	—	35	—	38
Timber, Geo. Yel. Pine	(by cargo)	18	—	22
Molasses				
New-Orleans	\$ gall	26	—	30
Porto Rico	—	27	—	32
Cuba Muscovado	—	22	—	26
Trinidad Cuba	—	23	—	26
Cardenas, &c.	—	—	—	24
Oil Cake				
Thin Oblong, City	\$ tun	30	—	42
Thick, Round, Country	—	—	—	—
Provisions				
Beef, Mess, Country	\$ bbl	9 50	—	12
Beef, Mess, City	10	—	—	—
Beef, Mess, extra	16	—	—	—
Beef, Prime, Country	—	7	—	—
Beef, Prime, City	—	—	—	—
Beef, Prime Mess	\$ tce	21	—	24
Pork, Prime	15 12	—	—	—
Pork, Clear	10	—	—	—
Pork, Prime Mess	—	—	—	—
Lard, Ohio, prime, in barrels	\$ b.	10	—	—
Hams, Pickled	—	—	—	—
Shoulders, Pickled	—	—	—	—
Beef Hams, in Pickle	\$ bbl	—	—	—
Beef, Smoked	\$ b.	—	—	—
Butter, Orange County	30	—	32	—
Cheese, fair to prime	10	—	11	—
Rice				
Ordinary to fair	\$ 100 b.	3 50	—	3 87
Good to prime	4 37	—	4 47	—
Salt				
Turk's Island	\$ bush	—	—	50
St. Martin's	—	—	—	—
Liverpool, Ground	\$ sack	1	—	—
Liverpool, Fine	1 30	—	1 40	—
Liverpool, Fine, Ashton's	1 70	—	—	—

Sugar—

St. Croix	\$ b.	—	—	—
New-Orleans	44	—	—	6
Cuba Muscovado	44	—	—	5
Porto Rico	5	—	—	6
Havana, White	6	—	—	7
Havana, Brown and Yellow	5	—	—	6
Tallow				
American, Prime	\$ b.	11	—	—
Tobacco				
Virginia	\$ b.	—	—	4
Kentucky	7	—	—	12
Maryland	12	—	—	18
St. Domingo	17	—	—	20
Cuba	40	—	—	45
Yara	25	—	—	1
Havana, Fillers and Wrappers	15	—	—	60
Florida Wrappers	6	—	—	15
Connecticut, Seed Leaf	—	—	—	13
Pennsylvania, Seed Leaf	—	—	—	—
Wool				
American, Saxony Fleeces	\$ b.	38	—	42
American, Full Blood Merino	36	—	—	37
American, 1 and 1 Merino	30	—	—	33
American, Native and 1 Merino	25	—	—	28
Superfine, Pulled, Country	30	—	—	32
No. 1, Pulled, Country	21	—	—	23

Advertisements.

TERMS—(Invariably cash before insertion):
Ten cents per line for each insertion.
Advertisements standing one month one-fourth less.
Advertisements standing three months one-third less.
Ten words make a line.
No advertisement counted at less than ten lines.

THE FARMERS' BEST FRIEND—Is a box of REDDING'S RUSSIA SALVE—the very best ointment to have in your family in case of accidents. Burns, cuts, wounds, of every description, are healed and completely cured. It relieves pains and allays inflammation at once. For felons it is the best article ever used. This excellent SALVE has been sold in Boston for the last 30 years, and it is well known to be a good article. Price 25 cents a box. Sold by all druggists in the United States, and at most of the country stores.

REDDING & CO., Proprietors,
84, 86, 88, 7, 102, 8th St., Boston.

TENTS! FOR AGRICULTURAL AND RELIGIOUS SOCIETIES, MILITARY COMPANIES, EXHIBITIONS, &c.

The subscriber keeps on hand a large assortment of Tents of every description, suitable for Agricultural Fairs, Military Encampments, Camp Meetings, Conferences, Political Gatherings, Exhibitions, &c., &c., which he will rent on liberal terms. He has a large number of Camp Meeting and Military Tents of the following sizes:—34 feet by 36; 16 by 24; 12 by 17; 8 by 12. Also, for Conferences, Agricultural Societies, &c.—30 feet diameter; 70 feet do.; 60 feet do.; 50 feet do.; and 80 feet by 110; 60 by 90; 50 by 80.

These tents are of his own manufacture, of the very best material, and are every way desirable. When parties renting Tents desire it, a competent person will be sent to erect and take charge of them. He has furnished Tents to the Agricultural Societies of New-York, Connecticut, Pennsylvania, Wisconsin, Michigan, Illinois, Canada, and to many other prominent Agricultural and other Associations, and can therefore with confidence refer to those who are about purchasing or renting Tents, to any of the officers of these Associations as to the character of his work and fairness of his dealings.

TENTS AND FLAGS OF EVERY DESCRIPTION, MADE TO ORDER.

He has on hand the largest assortment of Tents on the Continent, sufficient to accommodate seventy thousand persons, and can fill orders for any number of Tents, on short notice. All orders by Mail will meet prompt attention.

SALE OF IMPORTED SHORT-HORNED CATTLE, SOUTHDOWN SHEEP, AND SUFFOLK PIGS.

I will sell by auction, at my residence, on WEDNESDAY, 20th JUNE next, my entire HERD of Short-Horned Cattle, consisting of about twenty-five (25) head of my choice animals. Nearly the whole of them are IMPORTED, and their direct descendants.

Also, about seventy-five (75) SOUTHDOWN SHEEP. These are imported from the flock of Jonas Webb, Esq., of England, and their descendants.

Also, a few SUFFOLK HOGS, bred from the importation of J. C. Jackson, Esq.

CATALOGUES, with the pedigrees and further particulars, will be ready about the 20th of April, and can be had at the offices of the different Agricultural Papers in this State, and Ohio Cultivator and Indiana Farmer, and by application to me.

TERMS OF SALE.

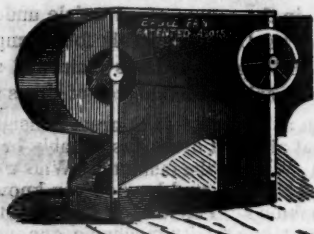
For all sums under \$100, cash; over \$100 to \$150, three months over \$150 to \$300, six months; and all over \$300, six and twelve months' credit, on approved notes with interest.

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March 20th, 1855.

FOR SALE—A VALUABLE FARM, situated in Wallingford, New-Haven County, Conn., within half a mile of the center of the village. Said farm contains 70 acres, suitably divided into wood, pasture, meadow and plow land. A never-failing stream of water runs through it. On it is a fine Orchard of grafted Apple trees; also a variety of Cherry, Pear and Plum trees. Said farm is in a high state of cultivation, and is located on one of the pleasantest streets in the town, and is one of the best farms in the county. The buildings are a two-story dwelling with oil and wood-house, all built in the most substantial manner, four years since, and a barn 28 by 64, with cow-houses and wagon-houses. There is a first-rate well, also water brought in pipes to barn and house, and capable of being carried to every room in the house. For further particulars inquire of ELIJAH WILLIAMS, on the premises.

FERTILIZERS.—PERUVIAN GUANO, with Government brand on each bag, of best quality, and not DAMPENED to make it weigh HEAVIER. Improved Super Phosphate, Bone-dust, Pondrette, Plaster of Paris, &c.
R. L. ALLEN, 139 and 191 Water-st.

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THE BEST AND CHEAPEST GRAIN AND SEED SEPARATOR EVER OFFERED IN THIS MARKET.

The superiority of this Fan consists:
First—In cleaning without a screen, by separating the impurities, such as chaff, cockle, smart, &c., by the blast alone, consequently saving the loss of the small sound kernels of wheat which must go through a screen.
Second—An arrangement by which a part of the sound and perfect grains are separated from the rest for seedling, leaving the balance in a good marketable condition, so that the farmer need sow only such grain as contains the germ of growth.
Third—Smaller seed, such as grass and clover seed, are cleaned in the most perfect manner.
Fourth—Fans built on this plan will clean grain, both in the first and second cleaning, faster and better than any others now in use.
Fifth—The cheapness and durability of its construction.
R. L. ALLEN, 139 and 191 Water-st., New-York.



ISABELLA AND CATAWBA GRAPE VINES.

of proper age for forming Vineyards, cultivated from, and containing all the good qualities which the most improved cultivation for over fourteen years has conferred on the Croton Point Vineyards, are offered to the public. Those who may purchase will receive such instructions for four years, as will enable them to cultivate the Grape with entire success provided their locality is not too far north. All communications addressed to R. T. UNDERHILL, M. D., New-York, or Croton Point, Westchester County, N. Y., will receive attention. The additional experience of two past seasons, give him full assurance that by improved cultivation, pruning, &c., a crop of good fruit can be obtained every year, in most of the Northern, all the Middle, Western and Southern States.
N. B. To those who take sufficient to plant six acres, as he directs, he will, when they commence bearing, furnish the owner with one of his Vineyarders, whom he has instructed in his mode of cultivation, and he will do all the labor of the vineyard, and insure the most perfect success. The only charge, a reasonable compensation for the labor.
R. T. U.
81—84n1185

CHEMICAL MANURE.—Nitrate of Soda in bags, and Refuse Saltpetre in barrels, both highly recommended as a cheap and superior manure for fruit trees and all kinds of garden vegetable beds, oats, &c., destroying insects, and acting as an expeditious fertilizer. For peach and plum trees nothing can compare with it. Sold in lots to suit purchasers at low prices, at the office of the Croton Laboratory, No. 156 Duane-st., will receive attention.
81—84n1187

L. G. MORRIS'S CATALOGUE, WITH prices attached, of Domestic Animals at private sale, will not be ready for delivery until the first of April. It will contain Short Horned and Devon Bulls and Bull Calves, Southdown Rams, Berkshire, Suffolk and Essex Swine.
Mount Fordham, March 6, 1855 79cfn1179

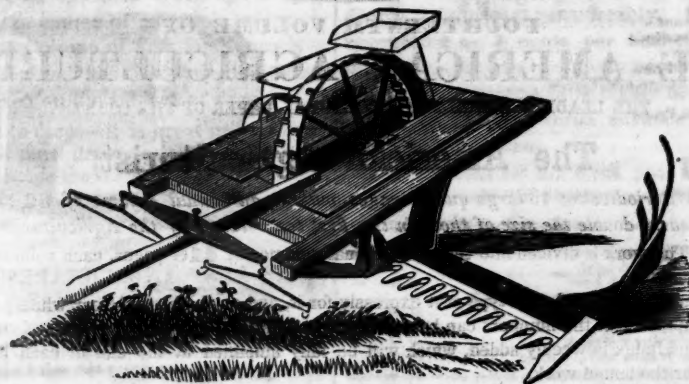
PURE DEVON FOR SALE.—The yearling Bull ALBERT, calved April, 1853. Got by imported Reubens, (winner of several prizes at the Fairs of the American Institute, New-York City) out of a full blood Devon Cow. Good size, and perfectly docile.
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Madison, New-Jersey.
79—81n1175

ATKIN'S SELF-RAKING REAPER and MOWER.—Three seasons' use of this ingenious, beautiful, and yet simple Machine, furnish convincing proof of practical worth. THREE HUNDRED, scattered into 19 different States the past season, mostly in inexperienced hands, and nearly all giving good satisfaction, cutting from 50 to 600 acres, proves it not only strong and serviceable, but also simple and easily managed. It saves not only the hard work of raking, but lays the grain in such good order as to save at least another hand in binding.
IT IS WARRANTED TO BE A GOOD, DURABLE, SELF-RAKING REAPER, and I have also succeeded in attaching a mowing bar, so that I also WARRANT IT AS A MOWER.
Price at Chicago, of Reapers, \$170; of Mowing Bar, \$30. Discount on the Reaper, \$15, and on Mowing Bar, \$3, for cash advance, or on delivery. Price of Mower, \$120.
Pamphlets giving all the objections and difficulties, as well as commendations, sent free, on post-paid applications. AGENTS, suitably qualified, wanted in all sections where there are none.
J. S. WRIGHT,
"Prairie Farmer" Warehouse, Chicago, Dec. 1854. 67—80

FARMERS ATTENTION.—Basket Willows are imported in large quantities from Europe, and yet the market is not supplied.
The Willows can be grown very profitably in this country; it is believed that more than one hundred dollars per acre profit, can be realized with proper attention.
WHY NOT TRY IT?
Cuttings can be had in any quantity upon early application to the subscriber, and instructions for planting &c.
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Hitherto the labor of peeling willows by hand has been the great objection to their cultivation, but now a machine has been perfected, capable of doing the work of twenty men, and doing it well.
79—81

LAWTON BLACKBERRY.—Genuine Plants may be purchased of WM. LAWTON.
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ALLEN'S PATENT MOWER.



THE MOST PERFECT MACHINE YET INVENTED.

THIS MACHINE was patented in 1852, and has been used by a large number of intelligent farmers for two seasons; and so superior has it proved itself over all others, that it is now greatly preferred wherever known.

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- 2d. Owing to the form of the knife and its rasp patent, it does not clog even in the finest grass.
- 3d. The gearing being hung on horizontal shafts and justly balanced, enables the mower to run perfectly true in a straight or curved line and with one-third less draught than any other yet made. It also runs with much less noise, and with no jerking motion, in consequence of the knife being operated by a wheel instead of a crank. The knife can be taken off or put on in a moment, without the necessity of passing it through the arms of the driving-wheel. This is a very great convenience, and obviates a serious objection to mowing machines.
- 4th. The superior gearing enables the knife to play with sufficient rapidity to do its work well, at a speed of not over two and a half to three miles per hour. Most other Mowers require the team to walk at the rate of four miles per hour, which is very distressing to the horses.
- 5th. A smaller wheel is attached to this Mower, by a spring axle, which runs parallel with the driving-wheel. This enables the machine when thrown out of gear, to be driven over the field or along the road as readily as if hung on a pair of wagon-wheels.
- 6th. A reaping-board can be attached when required, thus making it a Reaper or Mower, as desired.
- 7th. This Mower is made in the most perfect manner, and is guaranteed to give satisfaction.

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ALLEN'S MOWER is warranted to cut and spread from ten to fifteen acres per day, in a workmanlike manner, with a good pair of horses and driver. One day's trial is allowed for the Mower, and in case any thing proves defective within this time, due notice must be given to me, and time allowed to send a person to repair it. If it does not work after this, and the fault is in the machine, it will be taken back and the money paid for it refunded, or a perfect Mower will be given in its place, at the option of the purchaser.

With the Reaper Attachment, it is warranted to cut from twelve to eighteen acres of grain per day, with a good pair of horses, driver and raker.

R. L. ALLEN, 189 and 191 Water-st., New-York.

Agents are solicited to sell the above machine.

AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS.—The subscriber offers for sale the following valuable implements:

FAN MILLS—Of various kinds, for Rice as well as Wheat, Rye, &c.

GRAIN DRILLS—A machine which every large grain planter should possess. They are of the best pattern, embracing several varieties and sizes, and all the most valuable improvements.

SMUT MACHINES, Pilkington's, the most approved for general use.

HAY AND COTTON PRESSES—Bullock's Progressive Power-presses, and several other patterns, combining improvements which make them by far the best in use.

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GRAIN MILLS, STEEL and CAST IRON Mills, at \$5 to \$25, and Burr-Stones at \$50 to \$250, for Horse or Steam Power.

TILE MACHINES—For making Draining Tiles of all descriptions and sizes.

WATER RAMS, SUCTION, FORCE and Endless-chain Pumps; Leather, Gutta Percha, India Rubber Hose, Lead Pipe, &c.

GRASS SEEDS.—Timothy, Red Top, Kentucky Blue, Orchard, Foul Meadow, Ray, Sweet-scented Vernal, Tall Fescue, Muskiet or Texas, Tall Oat and Spurry.

Red and White Clover
Lucerne.
Saintfoin.
Alyssa Clover.
Sweet-scented Clover.
Crimson or Scarlet Clover.

FIELD SEEDS.—A full assortment of the best Field Seeds, pure and perfectly fresh, including Winter and Spring Wheat of all the best varieties.

Winter Rye.
Barley.
Buckwheat.
Oats, of several choice kinds.
Corn, of great variety.
Spring and Winter Potatoes.

PEAS, BEETS, CARROTS, PARSNIPS, and all other useful Seeds for the farmer and planter.

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MISCELLANEOUS SEEDS.—Osage, Orange, Locust, Buckthorn, Tobacco, Common and Italian Millet, Broom Corn, Cotton, Flax, Canary, Hemp, Rape and Rice.

FRUIT TREES.—Choice sorts, including the Apple, Pear, Quince, Plum, Peach, Apricot, Nectarine, &c. &c.

ORNAMENTAL TREES AND SHRUBS.—Orders received for all the native Forest Trees and shrubs and for such foreign kinds as have become acclimated.

R. L. ALLEN, 189 and 191 Water-st.

DRAINING TILES OF ALL FORMS and sizes.

THRESHERS AND FANNING-MILLS combined, of three sizes and prices, requiring from two to eight horses to drive them, with corresponding horse powers. These are the latest improved patterns in the United States.

SOUTHERN PLOWS—Nos. 10 $\frac{1}{2}$, 11 $\frac{1}{2}$, 12 $\frac{1}{2}$, 14, 15, 16, 18 $\frac{1}{2}$, 19, 19 $\frac{1}{2}$, 20, A 1, A 2, Nos. 50, 60, and all other sizes.

PLOWS—A large variety of patterns, among which are the most approved Sod, Stubble, Side-hill, Double-mold, Sub-soil, Lock Coulter, Self-Sharpener, &c.

CARTS AND WAGGONS—With iron and wood axles, on hand or made to order, in the best and most serviceable manner.

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CORN SHELLERS—For Hand or Horse Power.

FARMERS AND MERCHANTS WILL find at my Warehouse every Implement or Machine required on a PLANTATION, FARM, or GARDEN. I would call attention to a few of many others offered for sale:

VEGETABLE CUTTERS and **VEGETABLE BOILERS**, for cutting and boiling food for stock.
BUSH HOOKS and **SCYTHES**, **ROOT-PULLERS**, **POST-HOLE AUGURS**, **OX YOKES**, **OX, LOG and TRACE CHAINS**.

Grub Hoes,	Picks,	Shovels,
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Churns,	Cheese Presses,	Portable Blacksmith Forges,
Bark Mills,	Corn and Cob Crushers,	Weather Vanes,
Lightning Rods,	Horticultural and Carpenters' Tool Chests,	
Clover Hullers,	Saw Machines,	Cotton Gins,
Shingle Machines,	Scales,	Gin Gear,
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three young, thoroughbred SHORT HORN BULLS; ages—four months, seven months, eighteen months; colors—roan, red, chiefly red; the get of SPLENDOR, a son of Vane Tempest and imported Wolviston.

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V. Prize Essay on Manures. By S. L. Dana. Price 25 cents.

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FARMERS AND GARDENERS WHO

can not get manure enough, will find a cheap and powerful substitute in the IMPROVED POUDETTE made by the subscribers. The small quantity used, the ease with which it is applied, and the powerful stimulus it gives to vegetation, renders it the cheapest and best manure in the world. It causes plants to come up quicker, to grow faster, to yield heavier and ripen earlier than any other manure in the world, and unlike other fertilizers, it can be brought in direct contact with the plant. Three dollars' worth is sufficient to manure an acre of corn. Price, delivered free of cartage or package on board of vessel or railroad in New-York city, \$1 30 per barrel, for any quantity over six barrels. 1 barrel, \$3; 3 barrels, \$8 50; 5 barrels, \$13 00. A pamphlet with information and directions will be sent gratis and post-paid, to any one applying for the same.

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No. 74 Cortland-street, New-York.

WATERTOWN, Mass., Oct. 19 1854

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Gentlemen—At the request of John P. Cushing, Esq., of this place, I have, for the last five years, purchased from you 200 barrels of POUDETTE per annum, which he has used upon his extensive and celebrated garden in this town. He gives it, altogether, the preference over every artificial manure. (Guano not excepted), speaks of it in the highest terms as a manure for the kitchen garden, especially for potatoes.

I am, gentlemen, very respectfully,

Your obedient servant,

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Importer and Dealer in PAPER and STATIONERY of every

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SUPERIOR SEED WHEAT.—A LARGE

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R. L. ALLEN, 189 and 191 Water-st.

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AGENTS' RECEIPTS, ETC.—A number of persons in different parts of the country have interested themselves in procuring subscriptions for this paper, and we have not recently heard of any imposition practiced upon subscribers. Those more immediately connected with the Office are furnished with regular Office receipts, signed, and endorsed upon the margin, by the Conducting Editor; and when these are presented, no one need have the least hesitation in receiving them, as we do not give them out to irresponsible persons.

WHEN sending a subscription always state what number it shall commence with. The back numbers of this volume can still be supplied to new subscribers. Back volumes neatly bound can now be furnished from the commencement. Price of the first ten volumes \$1 25 each, or \$10 for the entire set of ten volumes. Vols. XI, XII, and XIII, \$1 50 each. Price of the thirteen volumes, \$14 00.

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Correspondents will please keep matters relating to subscriptions on a separate part of the letter from communications for the paper.

Letters in regard to seeds, implements, books, &c., should not be mingled with matters relating to the *American Agriculturist*. In this office we have no connection with any business whatever which does not relate directly to the affairs of the paper. When practicable, we are glad to attend to any reasonable request made by subscribers.

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Paper is cheap, so is postage, and we earnestly request correspondents to write on one side of the sheet only; and further, that they will place their lines as widely apart as may be, so that in preparing articles for the printer, we can always have room between them to insert additions or corrections.

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